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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

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SIXTEEN TO ONE.

It is a peculiar fact that in the Presidential campaigns of recent years the questions constituting the issue for the time being between political parties, and upon which our citizens have been called upon to vote, are and have been of such a character almost beyond the comprehension of the ordinary business man. In making this statement we in no wise reflect upon the intelligence of voters, but the fact remains and becomes every day more apparent that there is not one man in every hundred of our population who has got a clear understanding of the merits, whatever they may be, of the terms "high protection," "a tariff for revenue only," or "free trade absolutely." Any one of these subjects involves years of close study and attention, and such study and attention as is requisite for exact knowledge cannot be devoted by the ordinary voter, for he has not the time, nor, indeed, in many instances, the disposition, for such study. The same remark is practically true of the currency question, which is just now absorbing so much attention, and which will no doubt be the issue in the coming campaign. We shall confine ourselves to an endeavor to make clear to our readers what the much-talked-of "sixteen to one" really means. The best evidence that very little knowledge in general exists on this subject is instanced by the extraordinary demand upon us for information and data by persons in the trade who conscientiously believe that they should not vote on such a question without first knowing to the satisfaction of their own intelligence and conscience what they are doing.

Now the question of "sixteen to one" simply means that the pure silver in the big dollar weighs about sixteen times as much as the pure gold in the gold dollar. The exact weights are 23.22 grains of gold and 371.25 grains of silver, hence the estimate "sixteen to one."

Our early statesmen, who found it necessary to arrange a basis for parity between gold and silver, came to the conclusion that a pound weight of gold was worth in the markets about fifteen pounds of silver, and accordingly a ratio for the coinage at first was made fifteen to one. This was subsequently discovered not to be an accurate estimate of the relative market value of the metals, and consequently Congress decided that the silver dollar should weigh sixteen times as much as the gold dollar. But in doing this, it has been charged that they went a half point too high against silver, the contention being that the proper estimate was fifteen and a half to one.

When the United States Mine was founded any person could bring as much of either metal as he pleased to the mints and have it stamped into coins, which is the system referred to as unlimited coinage of both metals, and is called bi-metallism, with the resultant double standard of values. Bullion and either dollar was intrinsically worth as much before being coined as it was afterward. But the mint stamp was a guarantee of the weight and fineness of the metal, and made it a legal tender.

Now, when our Congress decided on the "sixteen to one" ratio, European nations composing the Latin Union, made their coining ratio fifteen and one-half to one; the owners of silver in this country would not exchange sixteen pounds of it for a pound of gold, for he could obtain the same thing in Europe for fifteen and one-half pounds of silver; or, in other words, he contended that the quantity of silver in a dollar was worth more than one hundred cents. The result of this was that those who held silver bullion discontinued sending it to the United States mint, and thus silver dollars which were previously coined were hoarded.

In 1873 the mint laws of this country were revised, and the provision for the free coinage of silver dollars was dropped. This circumstance was practically unnoticed at the time, because few of these dollars had been in circulation for many years, and about only eight million of them, in all, had been coined from the foundation of the government up to the year mentioned. Then it was that new mines were discovered and the world's production of silver began to increase and the price to decline on the general basis of supply and demand, and European nations were therefore compelled to close their mints against further free coinage of the depreciated article.

When the price of silver was high mine owners were indifferent to the mint, but when it depreciated to a point so low that a pound of gold would buy seventeen pounds of silver in the market these mine owners began to cry out for the return of the privilege of selling to the American people, through the mint, at the old ratio of sixteen to one, and it will be recalled by many of our readers that they referred to the act of Congress, 1873, as a "crime."

Congress, with a view of making a concession to them, passed the "Bland" law, and under it nearly four hundred million dollars were coined, the government, however, buying the silver for this purpose at its market value. Then in 1890 the "Sherman" law was passed, which compelled the Treasury to buy 140 pounds of silver every month, and issue notes in payment. Some contend that the passage of this law brought about the panic of 1893, which still holds a place in the memory of most of our readers, and the act was then repealed. The result, however, of these laws has been that the United States has coined or issued nearly six hundred million dollars of silver. On the face, however, of these enormous purchases by the Treasury the output of silver has continued to increase

and the value to decrease, so that to-day it takes about thirty pounds of silver to buy a pound of gold. On the face of this, however, the advocates of free coinage demand that the people shall take sixteen pounds of silver as the equivalent of a pound of gold.

This is the whole situation in a nutshell, and we have endeavored to make it as clear as possible, and when the above is perused by our readers they will readily comprehend what this great issue involves.

When the 371½ grains of silver that go to make a big dollar were worth more than one hundred cents, the mine owners sold their product to Europe; but now, on the other hand, when the 371½ grains are worth about fifty-three cents, they insist that the government shall stamp it into a dollar and shall open the mints to all the silver in the world at "sixteen to one."

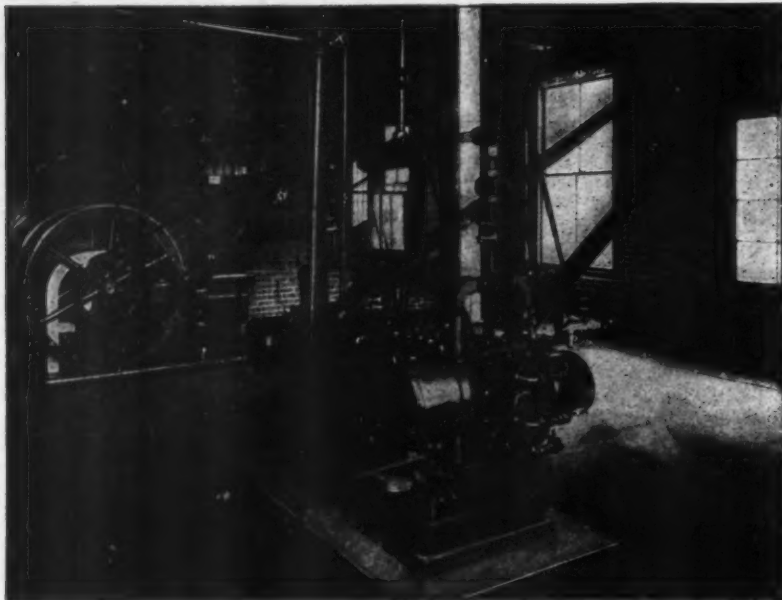
THE LARD SITUATION.

We published a very interesting letter last week under the above caption from a subscriber signing himself "Inquirer." The arguments brought forward by our correspondent suggest that he has very carefully studied the lard situation, and has some well thought over ideas as to the amelioration of existing conditions in the business of producing and selling the product. Despite this, we think it is no easy matter to suggest a solution of the several problems propounded. While we cannot agree that the present state of depression in the lard trade is due, either in whole or part, to the Western packers, we are free to confess that if they were to discontinue the manufacture of compound, such an example would be followed by other packers, but, of course, not by all, for there are some makers of lard who make a specialty of that branch of the business, and manufacture both the pure and compound article, but nothing else. We are, indeed, aware that some packers have given this idea their serious attention, without, however, coming to any definite decision. Our correspondent has overlooked one very important point in setting forth his arguments. We refer to the corn crop of last year, and in doing so have no hesitation in stating that it, in conjunction with one or two other factors, has been the cause of placing the provision market generally, and the lard market in particular, in a very abnormal and unlooked for position. Of course, we do not belittle the many good points brought forward by "Inquirer," but our own idea is that the last corn crop gives the key to the situation. This is, perhaps, best evidenced by the outcry now being made for lean meat-producing hogs, and demonstrates, we believe, that by the over-feeding of corn the farmer has during the past season totally disregarded the requirements of the provision trade, and has raised, in proportion, infinitely more lard than meat. The result is apparent in the over-production of lard and consequent low prices, and in the fact that we cannot any longer meet the foreign, not to speak at all of domestic, demand for lean meats. This somewhat shows that a condition confronted the packers which they could not help, and it cannot be said that the farmer was to blame, either. Nature gave us an abnormal corn crop. The farmers could feed it cheaper to their hogs than dispose of it otherwise, and with nothing but heavy corn-fed lard hogs offering at the market centers what could the packer do? When he had bought the hogs he was bound to make all the lard he could.

The almost general stoppage of butterine manufacture in this country must, as our correspondent mentions, have some influence on the situation. Couple this factor with a lessened demand from abroad for neutral lard, and we have the evidence that a great deal of this product is on our hands. Then oleo oil has to be considered. A comparison between old and existing prices shows that the value of this product in Europe has much depreciated, even in the past year, but despite this fact, and likewise the fact that the price of stearine is very low, we doubt if it would be better business to turn this entire product into tallow. Of course, such a change would improve the quality of tallow, but there is nothing to show that a better grade of tallow is in demand. Our friend should also remember that there are people largely engaged in the production of tallow who have little concern in the ups and downs of the lard market, and who manage to make a profit on tallow whether its market value be 3c. or 5c., because the prices they pay for fats are arranged accordingly.

These, in a general way, are our ideas on this subject.

AUG 27 1910



Refrigeration.

This cut illustrates a plant driven by a gas engine at Newton Centre, Mass., in a general market.

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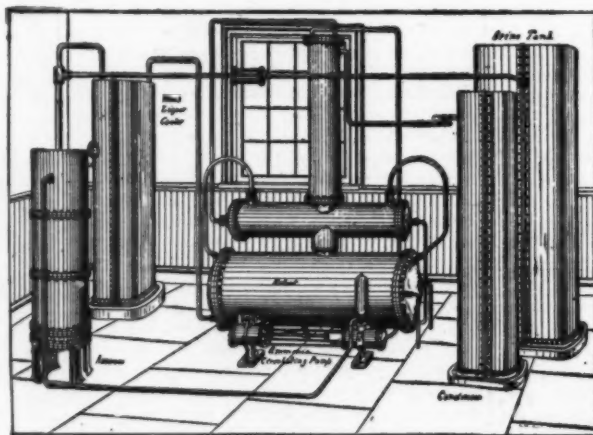
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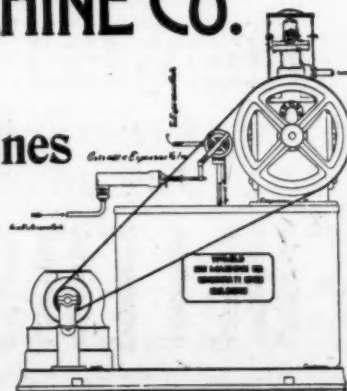
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PROVISIONS AND LARD. WEEKLY REVIEW.

DULL, WEAK AND LOWER MARKETS
AGAIN

have been the record of another week, without improvement, either in speculative or spot demand, except for hams, which is the only part of the hog that is wanted to anything like the extent of current production, and these have been higher at the West, both for green and pickled, as the packers are sold well up to their cure, and offerings are light. The only other exception is in New York pickled bellies, which are somewhat in the same shape as hams, though relatively much lower, or less than half the price of the former; while the late improved domestic demand has reduced stocks to a point that enables city cutters to obtain full prices, notwithstanding the continued weakness in the speculative markets. July liquidation was not all completed when the month came in; and although deliveries were not large on the 1st, they were sufficient, in the absence of short or outside long demand to enable the bears to raid the market, and prices were run down to or about the lowest yet by Cudahy's brokers, July pork going to \$6.82½ and September to \$7, July lard to \$3.87½, September to \$3.97½, making new records on the latter for the week, while July ribs sold at \$3.60 and September at \$3.75. The improved feeling last week, caused by the announcement of the holding of the pork in Chicago by Montreal, and of the lard by the original big longs, has all been lost, as there has been scarcely any spot demand for the latter, either home or export, while the little inquiry from refiners has been supplied by city cutters. Yet there has been very little activity in the options at the reduced quotations since early in the week, when Counselman took 5,000 tes. of September lard in one day, and Armour sold pork freely for July, to make a wider difference for switching, and the Cudahy Packing Co. sold ribs and lard on the same theory. But since then John Cudahy and Wolff have been about the only prominent traders, and they were selling. The receipts of hogs at the opening of the week ran ahead of the estimates, and as high as 42,000 on Monday in Chicago, since when they have been fair, but not excessive, at all Western points, and have advanced in price, as a rule, as well as at the East, on good demand from packers to supply the call for hams. The receipts so far have run considerably ahead of a year ago, and show no general signs of falling off materially, except at Chicago, where they have run light since the first of the week. Exporters remain as indifferent as ever, and practically, if not absolutely, out of the market, as a rule; though they have taken small lots of bacon a little more freely, partly for the Continent and partly for the U. K., but there has been only one sale of lard reported for Europe all the week, and that was the only one of West-

ern reported at all, of 250 tes., up to Wednesday, at \$4.22½, though it was offered at the close at \$4.20, which was the price at the opening of the week, and \$3.85 nominal for tank lard, also the same as at the opening, with 2½¢ more asked in the interim. In pork there has been a better demand at the late decline for the West Indies, as well as a fair trade in bellies and a good one in city hams, but beyond these spot trade has been almost at a standstill. In fact, there is really nothing new to write about in these markets, either from a speculative or legitimate standpoint. It is the same old story of loss, stagnation and depression throughout the trade, until everybody has become so discouraged and disgusted that they have about made up their minds to keep out of these markets for futures, and to do as little as possible in spot, until the political situation in this country shows some signs of clearing up, either for the better or the worse, though the latter is generally expected.

LARD.—As noted above, only one sale of Western has been made for the week so far, of 250 tes. at \$4.22½, against the same amount a week ago, and not a car of tank lard reported, against four a week ago. In city the demand has been about the same, as a whole, though less for export to Cuba, and more for refining, 500 tes. of the latter having been taken, against 300 last week, and 100 of the former, against 300 last week, all at \$3.75 for refining and at \$4.30, iron-bound, for the West Indies. Refined lard has been almost unsalable, except on small orders, either export or local, at \$4.45 for the Continent, \$4.85 for South America, and 6c., in kegs, for Brazil, closing at \$4.40 for the former. Compound lard has ranged from 3½¢ to 4¢ for city, to 4½¢ for Western, with a very limited trade, though about of the same volume as for the last month. Neutral lard has been offered at 4½¢ in Chicago and 4½¢ in New York, and exporters report no demand whatever, though when it was held at ½¢ more they reported some demand at present asking prices.

PORK has been considerably more active so far this week, at the reduction of last week to \$7.75, \$8.25 for old mess, \$8.25@ \$8.75 for new, with sales of 1,650 bbls., chiefly of those grades, against 800 last week, while family is weak and lower with sellers at \$9.50 and no demand; clear \$9.50@ \$10.

BELLIES have sold to the extent of 50,000 lb of ribs, against 70,000 lb last week, and 60 boxes of clear, against 150 last week, at 4½¢ for the latter, 4½¢@4½¢, 12-lb ribs, chiefly 4½¢, loose, and 4½¢ for 10-lb, 4½¢ for 14-lb. The sales have mostly been in small lots, for local and nearby trade, while but very little has been done for English or West India markets.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS have been firm and fairly active for the former, with sales of 5,000 pieces of city at 9½¢@9½¢, and at 10c. for fancy light ditto, against 5,500 last week; but shoulders have been very slow,

only 1,000 pieces reported, at 4½¢@4½¢, in job lots, against 2,200 last week. In Western meats nothing has been done for the Eastern markets, so far as reported, in cured meats, though the price was advanced to 8½¢@8½¢ at Chicago for 16-lb sweet pickled hams. But the Eastern trade hangs off stubbornly, although it is claimed by Western packers that they are using up old purchases; but when they were made, no one seems to know, as the amount of forward business reported this year has been but the smallest fraction of what it was a year ago, when prices were much higher. That consumption is less, does not seem possible, in view of low prices and the closely sold up condition of the Chicago market; yet the business must be done through different channels and not made public; at any rate, this trade is not done by packers' agents in the East, as it formerly was.

GREEN MEATS have continued to advance, as they did last week, in the face of free receipts of hogs, until 16-lb hams in Chicago have been held at 7½¢@7½¢, 14-lb 8½¢@8½¢, and 12-lb 8½¢, with a good business reported there at those prices. The East have bought fairly, but not freely, at these prices, while city have not advanced in keeping. City green meats have firmed up with hogs at New York to 8½¢@9c. for hams, 4@5c. for bellies.

HOGS have been in fair supply, as noted above, at the West, and light at the East, prices advancing ¼¢ for the week at New York, from 4½¢@5c. to 4½¢@5½¢, and in cases ½¢ more, on light weights, of which there is continued scarcity, while the heavy are plentiful. The estimates keep well up, except at Chicago, and, taking the whole West, there is little evidence of a material falling off in the near future, as the slight improvement in prices encourages marketing.

BEEF PRODUCTS have been a little easier and irregular, though not generally lower; but demand has fallen off somewhat, especially in tierce beef for export, with only 400 tes. of city extra India mess taken this week, against 600 last week, while barrel beef has sold about the same, 1,000 tes. at \$7.50@ \$8.50 for packet, \$8@ \$10 for family, and \$11 @ \$13 for extra India mess. But outside of city packed, nothing whatever has been reported in the Eastern markets, and if there has been anything done in the West it has not been reported; the market for both beef hams and canned beef having been as quiet as a country cemetery, without a show of improvement in demand for either. In fact, these two staples seem to be going out of fashion both for home and export consumption, as fresh meats are so cheap that they are within the reach of a class that formerly consumed canned beef largely, while the public seem to have found out that as a source of indigestion beef hams cannot be beaten.

(Continued on page 9.)

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MEMBERS CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.
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The option markets were firmer in the West on Thursday, with light offerings and smaller receipts of hogs, with a good demand for the latter and prices firmer, while offerings of product were light, packers seeming disinclined to sell. Pork closed 12½¢ higher on July, 10¢ on September; lard 2½¢ higher on both months, and ribs 5@7½¢ higher. In spot business very little was done; 250 tcs. Western, in second hand packages, \$4.15; \$4.20 asked, regular and for July; one car tank lard, \$3.85; 100 tcs. city at 3¼¢, all for refining; 150 iron-bound, Cuba, quoted \$4.20. Not an exporter in the market here for Europe; 100 bbls. pork sold at the range; 20 boxes clear bellies at 4¼¢, New York, while there were small orders in the market for special cuts of bacon that were filled in the West, without particulars given.

NO IMPRISONMENT FOR SELLERS OF OLEOMARGARINE.

On June 19 "The National Provisioner" addressed the following letter to the Dairy Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, State of New York, and received the appended answer, which speaks for itself:

THE LETTER.

Will you kindly answer the following questions, which were put to us: Has there ever been a conviction in this State, by which the offender against the oleomargarine laws has been imprisoned, and if so has this conviction been sustained, and has anybody ever suffered the penalty of imprisonment under the laws of this State for any offence against the oleomargarine laws? It not, what is the highest fine that ever was collected against an offender under the same law?

THE ANSWER.

State of New York,
Department of Agriculture,
June 25, 1896.

Messrs. Robert Ganz & Co., 284 Pearl street,
New York City:

Dear Sirs—In reply to yours permit me to say that no person has ever been imprisoned under the oleomargarine laws that I am aware of. The highest penalty collected from any one person that I now remember was \$500, which was during the early history of the enforcement of the law by this Department.

Respectfully yours,
G. E. L. FLANDERS,
Assistant Commissioner.

OLEO LEGISLATION IN GERMANY. THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT PASSES ANOTHER MEASURE HURTFUL TO AMERICAN INTERESTS.

Berlin, July 2.—The Reichstag has passed the anti-margarine bill, a copy of which appeared in "The National Provisioner" of March 28 last.

THE LAW.

The law provides that all shops where margarine or "artificial table butter" is offered for sale must display in a prominent place a sign to the effect that margarine is on sale there. The mixing of butter and margarine and offering the same for sale is likewise prohibited. Another clause demands that margarine manufacturers must inform the proper authorities at the point where the

margarine is made, packed and offered for sale, and the persons who are engaged in its manufacture. The police are authorized to enter the places of manufacture or sale at any time and to select and remove samples for chemical analysis. The manufacturers are bound to furnish the police, upon request, particulars as to the manufacture, extent of production and origin and quantity of raw material. This will be rather a hardship on the manufacturer whose process is perhaps 50 per cent. better than his competitors, and the giving of such data will no doubt also furnish information for the agrarians to judge where they can next put the screws on.

Another section of the bill provides that butter, cheese, etc., must not be made, stored or packed where margarine is made, stored or packed. This, however, does not refer to retail shops; where it is required that margarine and margarine products be kept separate from cow butter, etc. The law further says that margarine, if sold in forms, must be in the form of cubes with the word "Margarine" imprinted on each. The wrapper must be also marked, and in all invoices, bills of lading and advertisements it is to be called "Margarine."

We are advised that a great number of petitions have been addressed to the Reichstag protesting against the adoption of this law, but, needless to say, they have counted for little or nothing, and a committee has reported the bill favorably with the following additional clauses:

(1) All margarine for home consumption is to be colored red or blue, so that it may at once be distinguished from butter, or (2) it is forbidden to color it yellow; the natural grey-white shade must be preserved.

AGAINST EXPORTERS.

The bill which has been pending in the German Parliament, the object of which is to regulate the manufacture and sale of margarine, passed the lower house on Wednesday, according to a cable to this paper. Of course, the measure was brought forward in the interest of home agriculture, and, like all similar legislation in Europe, emanated from the Agrarian party, whose aims are always decidedly of a protective character. The bill just passed is about as absurd in its requirements as any one of the many which have been passed in this country, and is really intended to destroy the industry by making its conduct almost impossible through a multiplicity of restrictions and unnecessary regulations.

Our readers will see from a perusal of the text of the law, printed elsewhere in this issue, that a death blow is given the margarine industry in Germany, and, of course, also to a greater or less extent to our exports of oleo and cottonseed oil to that country. The German margarine industry has grown considerably of late years, and at present there are eighty-five factories engaged in the business, the annual output from which is valued at \$20,000,000. The output of butter is ten times greater.

A similar measure to that just passed in Germany has passed the lower house of the French Parliament, and is awaiting the pleasure of the upper house, as will now the German bill.

TALLOW AND STEARINE. WEEKLY REVIEW.

TALLOW.—A nominal market is all we have had in most of these staples the past week, trade being duller, if possible, than the previous week, without a buyer in the market for anything on the list, home or export, except in the smallest kind of a way, for immediate spot wants. The late free purchases by exporters, as indicated in previous articles, have proved more than sufficient to supply present foreign wants, and exporters have continued to offer, for resale, their previous purchases at prices that would leave them a small margin of profit; but there has not been enough home demand to take these offerings, let alone those from melters, and the latter have simply held, without offering, because they could not have done it without breaking the market, with the prospect of its going to 3c. again for prime city tallow, before exporters would come in; in fact, that has been the best bid for lots of any size all the week, though occasionally ¼¢. has been bid for 50 hhd. lots by the local trade, with only about 250 hhd. taken for the entire week, at 3¼¢, including deliveries on contract, and some small country lots, of which 150,000 lb. in tierces, have been sold at 3¼¢@3½¢, but chiefly at 3¼¢. for strictly prime, packages free, to the local trade. This is absolutely all that has been reported in this market for the week, only 50 hhd. of which were for export, but not to France, while the chief French shipper, who was to be "cornered," has been offering to exchange, with city melters, July deliveries of their own brands for August at the same price, which does not look very much as if he is "in a hole." In the mean time, the New York stock is estimated at 3,600 hhd., allowing for 800 hhd. weekly production, upon which point there is still some controversy, on the theory that grass fed cattle are already taking the place of corn fed to an extent that should materially reduce the output, on which point we give below the views of prominent men in the trade. In the West 400 tcs. of choice packers' tallow were taken early in the week at 3¼¢. for local use, since when nothing has been reported of any importance from there, as the wants of the soap makers are very limited, their trade still being very dull, although melters there and in the country are not yet generally pressing their offerings, believing in a near return of the French demand. But with French exporters selling here, London 6d. lower for the week, and very dull at that, the prospect for immediate relief from exporters is not bright. In greases, shippers took 300 tcs. dark brown at 2¼¢. in New York. This is the extent of the business reported in these staples so far for the week.

Cable refusals given on Wednesday night at 3¼¢. for France received no response whatever on Thursday, and the only thing done was taking 150 to 200 hhd. of city on weekly contracts at 3¼¢., at which there were sellers and no buyers. In the West nothing whatever was reported and no change in quotations, as neither home nor export buyers were in the market there or in New York for anything, the 200 taken going to the local trade on old contract sales; New York, 50,000 lb. country at 3¼¢@3½¢. packages free, the latter for strictly prime.

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[Correspondence Invited.]

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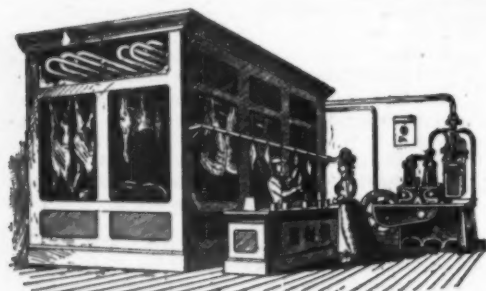
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Wm. Plankinton, Milwaukee, Wis.	one 100-ton machine	Thos. J. Lipton & Co., Chicago, Ill.	one 75-ton machine (second order)
R. Gumz & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	one 25-ton machine	John Morrell & Co., Ltd., Ottumwa, Ia.	one 150-ton machine
L. Frank & Son Packing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	one 25-ton machine	Brittain & Co., Marshalltown, Ia.	one 50-ton machine
The Kretschmar Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	one 5-ton machine	Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha, Neb.	one 150-ton machine
O. F. Mayer & Bro., Chicago, Ill.	one 10-ton machine	Lincoln Packing & Prov. Co., West Lincoln, Neb.	one 75-ton machine
O. F. Mayer & Bro., Chicago, Ill.	one 20-ton machine (second order)	Chicago Packing & Prov. Co., Nebraska City, Neb.	one 50-ton machine
Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.	one double 400-ton machine	Chicago Packing & Prov. Co.	one 75-ton machine (second order)
Nelson Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill.	one double 200-ton machine	J. Fleischhauer & Bro., New York, N. Y.	one 50-ton machine
Fairbank Casing Co., Chicago, Ill.	one double 200-ton machine	Thomas Bradley, Philadelphia, Pa.	one 36-ton machine

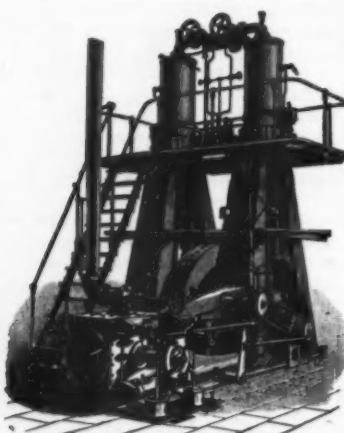


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Philadelphia, Pa.

OLEO STEARINE AND OIL.—These products have been weak and lower with tallow, both here and abroad, with scarcely anything done in the former, though in the latter a fair trade was done in Rotterdam midweek, where 1,500 tcs. sold at 31 florins for Harrison's, Eastmans', United, and at 28 florins for Swift's extras. This was an improvement over last week, in the volume of sales reported by cable, for the same period, but at a reduction of 4 florins in price, as these were all fresh arrivals of extras. The big sale noted in our last of 600,000 lb of oleo stearine, sold from Chicago by French shippers to one New York refiner, for July arrival (which, by mistake, was printed under the head of Cotton Oil Supplement), has filled up the chief local demand, and left the New York market entirely nominal, at about 4% @4½c., at which it could still be laid down from Chicago, and at which the sale alluded to above is supposed to have been made, as it could have been bought in Chicago at 4½c., or at least at 4% c., all the week, with scarcely any demand. In the mean time New York pressers have held the spot price at 4½c., with 4½c. bid for immediate delivery in small lots, awaiting arrivals from the West of the sale made last week for this month's delivery. Yet little or nothing has been reported in either market so far this week, with both tallow and oleo stearine controlled by re-sales by exporters, and there is little chance for any improvement, either in demand or prices, while this lasts. Lard stearine is almost an obsolete article of commerce, so dull is refined lard, that refiners are supplied by contracts, on old purchases, made before the demand for refined dropped off so suddenly some months ago. Western has been offered in New York for 4½c. and city at 5c., without a sale or a bid reported. As to the production of tallow at New York and other points, we have inquired of a leading exporter and broker, and have obtained the following interesting points, bearing on this subject. The former says, in regard to the claim that production is already reduced by an increased proportion of grass fed cattle, that it is not yet time for this to occur, and not until August will there be sufficient grass fed cattle in the market to affect materially the output of tallow. In proof of this, he asserts that the tallow now produced is as yellow as ever, showing that it is from corn fed cattle, and that there has yet been no appearance of tallow of green color, which always indicates grass fed cattle; and he looks for no change of importance in this respect for a month yet. This same shipper said, in relation to the outlook for a return of export demand, that France has enough to last her until September, already bought, while city melters have now got to dispose of their current make, in addition to the stock accumulated, with 3c. the best figure that France will now pay, and she is the only market that can take our surplus. He also says that while Chicago claims to be sold up, he believes that there is a great deal of tallow there hid away, and in the country also, as well as in New York, awaiting a renewal of the French demand that dropped so suddenly out from under the market when it was put above 3½c. by the New York melters.

There was nothing whatever done on Thursday in New York or at the West, though former quotations were repeated,

though entirely nominal for both lard and oleo; but oils broke in Rotterdam again on free sales, 500 tcs. Morris' extra selling at 27 florins and 100 Swift's extra at 28 florins, which is said to have broken the record on extras, while 29 florins was bid, to arrive, by cable, for top brands which could have been bought at 30 florins; 100 tcs. of yellow grease stearine sold in New York at 3 5-16c.

In regard to the stocks of city oleo stearine, of which doubt was expressed in our last, Mr. David Link says there has been no accumulation for months, and that there is none now, but that production was kept down to demand during the long period of stagnation in oleo oils and compound lard, and that the recent increase in demand for oils and stearine for export has been met by only enough increase in production to supply it, without piling up any stock. Hence the market is in good shape, notwithstanding the return of dullness, since Rotterdam and France have both dropped out of our market again for oil and stearine; and prices have fallen back nearly to late bottom figures. Mr. Link also says that the weekly output of city pressers is not over 100 hhds. of stearine and 1,000 bbls. of oil at the present time, and even that figure is being reduced by the arrival of grass fed cattle, which are only yielding 65 to 75 lb tallow per head, instead of the late average of 110 lb, which the corn cattle slaughtered here have been running; for this is the season that the proportion of the former increases and the latter decreases in our receipts all over the country. Hence, said Mr. Link, the production of tallow and oleo oil, as well as of stearine, is being materially curtailed, and will be still more so for the next few months. These markets are therefore not in so weak position as some have supposed, since the French demand dropped out, and the recent reaction in prices brought about more by outside than natural influences.

On the other hand, a gentleman in the cotton oil trade, just returned from Europe, says the supply of Australian butter is still so large in England, if not on the Continent, and prices still so low, that there is little prospect for important improvement, either in demand for or price of oleo oils in the European markets. This opinion seems borne out by the break in oleo oils in Rotterdam since this gentleman's return.

The importance of correct and reliable titre tests of tallow and stearine are plainly set forth in a letter of a Western manufacturer, printed elsewhere in this issue. The National Provisioner Analytical Laboratory can guarantee its titre tests to be uniform and reliable, and until another standard is officially adopted to be correct according to the methods used by the chemists of the U. S. Agricultural Department.

Michener's patent automatic meat washer continues to grow in popularity, and several valuable orders have recently been booked. The machine is a great labor saver, and interested parties would do well to communicate with Mr. Michener at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago.***

The B. H. Sweinhart Co., 173 Dearborn street, Chicago, are manufacturers of scales of every description, and make a specialty of such work for packers and butchers. They invite correspondence, and would be pleased to furnish catalogues and prices on application.***

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS. CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—To say that the market is strong is putting it only moderately. It is very strong even at the advances of late sales. A number of large buyers came in and all branded stock was taken, and prices are marked up ¼c. It cannot be disputed that hides are the strongest goods on the market at the present time. The fact is, that provisions, and lard especially, have made the lowest prices ever known, while in dry goods of all kinds prices are very low. It certainly shows great strength in the hide market when prices can be advanced even a fraction of a cent, when in all other lines the prices tend the other way. Besides, the leather market is very quiet, though tanners claim to be holding prices firm. The hide men have so far acted very conservatively, and have not attempted to boost hides beyond what may fairly be considered their legitimate value. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, 8¼@9c. There have been a few small sales at 8½c., but none yet reported at 9c., though packers claim that as the figure for the next sales.

LIGHT NATIVES have sold at 7¼c.

SPREADY STEERS are firmer in connection with natives, but no late sales.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, are now quoted at 8¼c., and 5,000 were sold at that figure.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS, 60 lb and up, are very firm at 8½c., and fully 10,000 have been sold at that figure, with 8c. for light and 7¼c. for extreme light. This has taken all that three of the packers have nearly up to July 1. It is believed that a 9c. market is a thing of the very near future, but as receipts of Texas are increasing all seem to believe that 9c. will be the extreme limit.

No. 1 COLORADO OR SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, are now 7½c., with sales of about 4,000 at that figure.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, 55 lb and up, are in small supply and are held at 7½c., with a sale of one car at that figure.

BRANDED COWS are quiet and quoted at 7½@7¾c.

BULLS, 6¼c. for natives and 5@5¼c. for branded.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market has assumed its full strength, and prices are firmly held. It is difficult to transact much business in country hides, for the reason that the hide salters at country points have got their ideas away up in the clouds, so that it is impossible for dealers to buy so as to sell at the figures that tanners will pay, for the tanners fail to see any boom in leather or any probability of getting any advance in the near future. We quote:

No. 1 BUFF HIDES, 40 to 60 lb, free of brands and grubs, 6½@6¾c., with No. 2's at 6¼@6½c. Numerous sales of from 500 to 1,000 have been made at these figures, and it is reported that a sale of 3,000 was made at 6¼c.

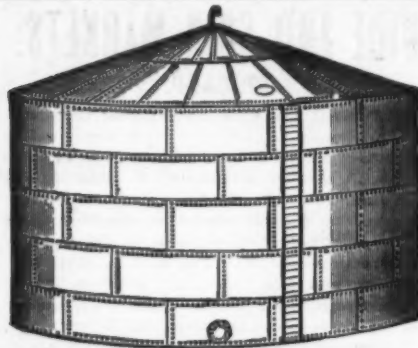
No. 1 EXTREME LIGHT HIDES, 25 to 40 lb, are wanted at 7½c., with the No. 2's at 6½c.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, free of brands and grubs, are held at 7¼c., with No. 2's at 6¼c., with good demand.

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Saltpetre, Crude and Granulated.
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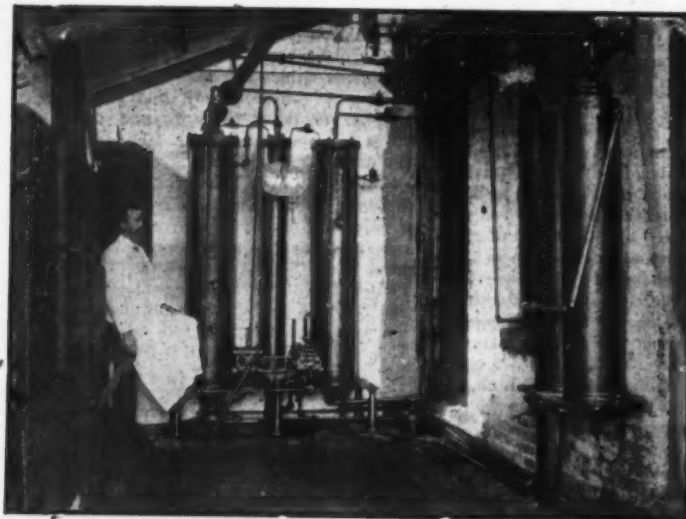
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EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE OF
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Complete Outfits for Pork and Beef-Packing Houses, Oleo-Oil
and Butterine Factories, Lard Refineries, Fertilizer
Works, Meat-Canning and Beef Extract Factories.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS are in good demand at 6½c. flat.

No. 1 **HEAVY COWS**, 60 lb and up, free of brands and grubs, 6½c., with No. 2's 6¼c. The demand seems to be more for light hides than for heavy ones.

SIDE-BRANDED COWS, 6@6¼c. flat.

No. 1 **NATIVE BULLS**, 6c., with No. 2's at 5c., and but few to offer.

CALFSKINS.—No. 1 calfskins, 12 to 15 lb, are weak, though there are but few in the market to offer. We quote 8½c., with No. 2's 1¼c. less than No. 1's. Sales amounting to about 8,000 were made at 8½c. for No. 1 and 7c. for No. 2. It seems strange, with so few skins on the market, that prices show not only weakness, but an actual decline.

No. 1 **KIPS**, 15 to 25 lb, are scarce and firm, and quoted at 7½c. All offerings are readily taken.

DEACONS are slow sale at 35@40c. each.

SLUNKS, 20c. each.

No. 1 **HORSE HIDES** are quoted at \$2.25 @ \$2.50 each, with dull trade.

SHEEPSKINS are slow sale for country stock, though the packers are sold up to July.

NEW YORK.

GREEN SALTED CITY HIDES.—The market can safely be called very strong, with slightly higher quotations. We quote:

No. 1 **NATIVE STEERS**, 60 lb and up, are now quoted at 8½@8¾c. Sales of "outside" natives have been made at 8½c., three cars having been sold at that figure. There is talk by some of the city slaughterers of a 9c. market for natives, and no one need be surprised to see that figure in the very near future.

No. 1 **BUTT-BRANDED STEERS** are now quoted at 8½c., though sales of "outside" hides have been made at 8c.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 7¼c. for strictly city slaughter.

BULLS, 6½c. for No. 1.

COWS, 7c. for No. 1 hides.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is firm in sympathy with city slaughter. The receipts are very light, but those that come in are readily taken. We quote:

STEERS, 7c.

COWS, 7c.

BULLS, 6½c.

GREEN SALTED CALFSKINS.—The market is fairly firm at quotations and nearly all receipts are taken about as fast as cured, so that there is really no accumulation, and yet, with the very light stocks on hand it does not show an extra strong market or prices would surely go higher, but at present there is no indication of that. We quote:

5 to 7 lb, 80c.

7 to 9 lb, \$1.10.

9 to 12 lb, \$1.30.

This for strictly New York City take off, No. 1 score selection.

COUNTRY CALFSKINS sell on a basis of 11@12c. for selected No. 1 skins, but the trouble is that, with few exceptions, country stock will run 80 to 90 per cent, No. 2 on a score selection.

HORSE HIDES.—The market is dull and quiet, and we might say that there is no domestic demand at all. About all the receipts go for export. We quote for country hides \$2.25@2.50.

CATTLE SWITCHES sell at about \$2.75 @ \$3 per 100, but the trade is quiet.

KANSAS CITY.

The best natured and most jolly man in the packing house is the packer hides salesman. He feels that he is "cock of the loft"—with every other salable article in the packing house going at "half price"—when every other salesman bows down to the feet of a customer, he flings

his banner of "double prices" on the breeze and dictates to every tanner in the United States and Canada what they must pay for hides. Here are tanners from the Lakes to the Gulf, from Maine to California, protesting that they could not afford to purchase at 6½c., nor 7c., nor 8c.—that 8½c. they would never pay! and, lo, some of them have paid 8½c.—now the packer demands 9c. for native steers. It is absolute folly to say that this is fictitious value paid by speculators—there is a method in such madness. And there are too many level-headed men paying 8½c. for butt-branded steers to say that any one firm or combination of firms, have manipulated the market to force prices to their present position. The packers were not active in forcing sales; in fact, it is very questionable if ever in the history of the trade were packers so inert in their solicitations for customers to purchase. There is no question but that June hides have been sold at higher prices than even the packers dare hoped would be paid. Selling the earlier June hides at such good figures, they are holding the late Junes—being a much better hide—at very stiff values. One of the most shrewd and most successful salesmen, connected with one of the largest houses, said: "The reason I am not asking ½c. higher is that I am half ashamed, with every other article of packers' product so low, to be such a bull on hides; but whenever I make a sale I feel like kicking myself for doing it, as I feel in my bones that hides are going higher still—yet every time I make a sale, and put the market up a fraction, I feel I am standing on better ground, and such sales enable me to get better prices; Method in his craft—for if he piled up hides to any extent he would be mightily afraid they may tumble with a crash about his ears. With a cellar full he could not be the bull he is to-day. Packers are selling well up to cure—they feel it is a safe policy, and with all their confidence they are watching the market like hawks. If a stop came in the morning they have nothing to regret. But at present rate of slaughtering, with the present scattered demand for hides, surely emptying their cellars, they feel that for the next four months to come they are standing on pretty safe ground—that nothing short of a panic can put hides where they were two months ago—and they know well a breath of prosperity to the country in general would land them safely on a height fully 1c. higher than their flag stands at present. But against these high prices are a goodly array of tanners who will not listen to present prices. These tanners purchased very freely four months ago—in thirty days from now they will be forced to purchase at current prices or shut down. A waiting attitude is in the air. There may be a spell of uncertainty—and it would not be surprising to see things drag—but no matter what party wins at the polls—the American people in a marvelously short time discount the effect of any coming position (they may be forced to occupy) to their own advantage.

BOSTON.

HIDES.—The market, as at other hide centers, is firm, though we cannot report much activity, but all indications are for a strong market with an improved tendency. Tanners fight hard against any advance, but the actual scarcity of hides gives the dealers a good chance to try for fractional advances. Buff hides are held very firm at 6½c., with strong talk of a 7c. market after the 4th of July holiday. The offerings are light, so that tanners have a poor chance to try for lower figures. We quote:

NEW ENGLAND COWS are firm at 6½c. flat, and it is reported that in some cases 6¾c. is asked.

SHEEPSKINS.—Not enough doing to make a market.

PHILADELPHIA.

HIDES.—There is really no change to report. The buyers take stock when they are obliged to have it, and then pay such prices as they are compelled to. The dealers are willing to sell on the market, as there is but little prospect of anything being gained by holding for speculation. We quote:

STEERS, SELECTED, 6½@6¾c.

COWS, 6c.

BULLS, 5½c.

CALFSKINS.—There is but little doing. The wax tanners seem to have abandoned the market, so that the only buyers are the calf-kid producers, and their wants are limited. We quote:

LIGHT WEIGHTS, 60@65c.

MEDIUM WEIGHTS, 80@85c.

HEAVY WEIGHTS, \$1.10.

SHEEPSKINS.—There is no demand for wool skins, and the trade is limited. We quote:

SHEEPSKINS, 70@75c.

LAMBSKINS, 15@25c.

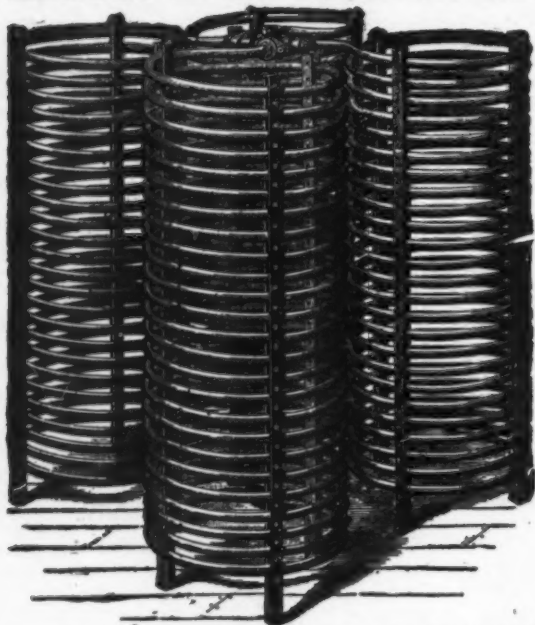
SHEARLINGS, 10@15c.

SUMMARY.

The hide market is very strong at all points, though the Western markets have obtained slightly higher figures than have been obtained in the East. There have been large sales in the past week, and stocks can be truthfully said to be very low, though as we have often said, there cannot be much doubt but there will be enough for all requirements, provided tanners act with good judgment and buy only as they need supplies. There is a steady pressure by the packers to advance prices, but they have been very cautious and have been satisfied with very small advances at a time, but, for all that, there seems to be a pretty general feeling among tanners that the limit has been about reached, and that even if business does show improvement for the last half of the year, it will all be needed to bring them out even at present prices of hides. The greatest surprise of the year has no doubt been the calfskin market. With stocks all sold up, and no surplus anywhere, there was good reason to believe that there would be an advance in prices from present quotations, but an effort to that end was doomed to failure, and there is at present no indication of anything more than holding present quotations, and this is a season when instead of importing large quantities of foreign calfskins we have been large exporters. The hide and also the leather trade are to be congratulated that all reports of the commercial agencies put them as the most prosperous of all the trades, but this does not guarantee that they are making any large amount of money, but it can safely be said that the foundations seem to be firm and substantial at present.

Page says: "Calfskins continue dull, but stocks are unusually low in all American markets, and thus far persistent hammerings of calfskin tanners have been met by a stubborn resistance on the part of salters. The exception to this rule is Chicago, where tanners have succeeded in securing a reduction of ½c. per lb. All foreign markets are demoralized, and this outlet is at present closed.

"We are inclined to take a conservative view of the situation and to advise our buyers to operate with considerable caution for the present, although fresh, clean, heavy-weight reals, of choice quality, are taken at full prices about as fast as we get them in, and we regard this class of stock as a safe purchase."

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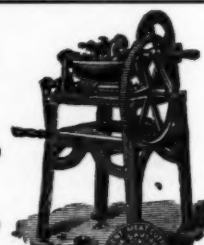
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It contains no oil and therefore unlike other preparations does not
rob the hoof of needed moisture.It is recommended and endorsed by the leading veterinarian sur-
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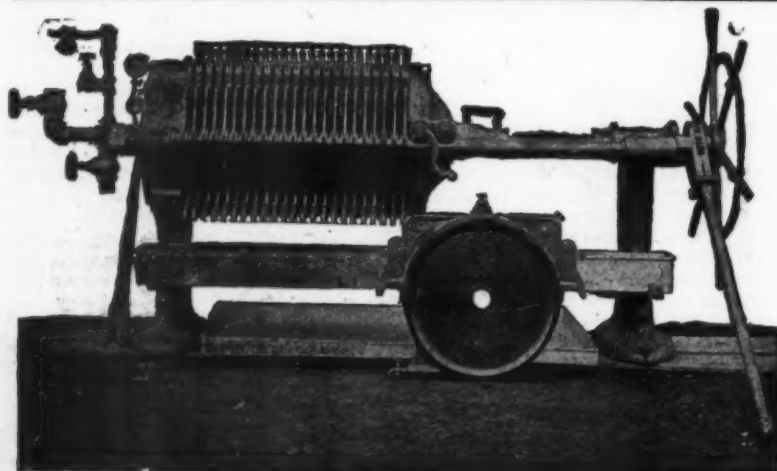
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BUSINESS CHANGES.

The firm of Smialek Bros., butchers, at Bay City, Mich., have dissolved partnership. John K. Smialek will continue the business.

Musselman Manufacture Company, Chicago, has been incorporated in Illinois with a capital stock of \$5,000; to manufacture butchers' supplies. Incorporators, Louis Rosenzweig, Peter Musselman, and Bernhardt J. Frank.

The market at 349 Chenango street, Binghamton, N. Y., which formerly was conducted by O. S. Heller, has been purchased by J. B. Smith, of Jay street.

Asa Shaver has removed his meat market from Shavertown to Luzerne Borough, Pa.

John H. Low has closed out his butcher shops at New Bedford, Mass.

Contractor Cole has started the framework of a meat market on the corner of Narragansett avenue and Cranston street, Providence, R. I.

John Phillips, who conducted a meat market at the corner of Second avenue and Second street, Troy, N. Y., has sold his business to John Turko, of Albany.

An assignment has been recorded by the Pond Cattle Company, of 21 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill., in favor of Charles H. Lane. Liabilities are estimated at \$10,000 and assets \$5,000, mostly in machinery.

M. G. Carlton has sold his branch market on Main street, Franklin Falls, N. H., to C. E. Fifield and E. J. Fletcher.

Henry Clemons has reopened his meat market at Graphite, N. Y.

The meat firm of Dennison & Blaney, at Homer, N. Y., has dissolved partnership, Mr. Blaney retiring. Fred Newcomb is now with Mr. Dennison.

Lew Beach Elgin Creamery Company, of Lew Beach, Sullivan County, has been incorporated with the Secretary of State at Albany. Capital, \$5,000 and directors, Levi Wamsley, J. H. Briggs, H. Benjamin, and others, of Lew Beach.

William Tobey has purchased the butcher business of A. A. Higley, at Elliot, N. H.

The firm of A. & O. Oehler, butchers, at 1226 Caledonia street, La Crosse, Wis., have dissolved partnership, the junior partner, Otto Oehler, retiring. The business will be conducted by the other at the same place.

C. E. Kendrick has sold his meat market at Turner Falls, Mass., to W. B. Davis, of Palmer.

John H. Lowe has closed up his butcher shop at New Bedford, Mass.

Jordan & Son have opened the meat market at Point Chataqua, N. Y.

Samuel Hoffman is building a butcher shop at Shoemakersville, Pa.

The firm of Landers Bros., of Mount Morris, N. Y., have dissolved partnership. John Landers will continue to run the meat market.

A firm under the name of Bailey & Co. has been formed at Winthrop, Me., which will engage in the meat business in the building recently occupied by the firm of Moore & Briggs.

A meeting of the creditors of the insolvent Pawtucket (R. I.) Market Company was held last week at the call of the assignee, John E. Canning, of Providence. Creditors representing \$10,500 of the liabilities of the concern were present. Mr. Canning submitted a statement of the assets and liabilities of the firm, which revealed that the latter are nearly three times the former. The liabilities are shown to be \$12,782.31, and the assets but \$4,883.65. A committee consisting of Mr. Cooper, of the firm of Cooper & Sisson, of Providence; A. Sangy and Mr. Carter, of the

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Acid and Waterproof.**For Painting of Storage Tanks, Iron Pipes, etc.****Correspondence Solicited.**

Armour Packing Company, of Providence, was appointed to act in conjunction with the assignee for the purpose of continuing the business of the market on Broad street for the present, and meanwhile to see if they could effect a sale of the property upon terms which would be advantageous to the creditors.

The Douglas-Ryan packing house, at DuBuque, was destroyed by fire. Almost everything was burned. This plant was being operated, but not very heavily. The loss will probably reach \$60,000 to \$70,000, on which there is an insurance of \$39,000.

Jeske & Flammsfeld have succeeded the soap making firm of Ruffer & Co., at Matamoras, N. Y.

Mr. Paul Tietgens, of Chicago, has returned for Hamburg, Germany.

Mr. Rufus P. Jennings, of John H. Hartog & Co., Chicago, is seriously ill and confined to his bed.

COTTONSEED OIL.**WEEKLY REVIEW.****DULL AND ALMOST NOMINAL MARKETS.**

with scarcely a change in quotations and only jobbing sales have been the features of the past week. Neither exporters nor home trade have taken anything but the smallest lots for immediate wants, confirming the opinion in recent articles that the export demand, to fill old contracts for July shipment, was nearly filled early in the month, while there has been no disposition to anticipate August shipments, for which there is thought to be a considerable short interest still outstanding. Yet the belief is that the French shippers will pursue the same policy as they have done in the tallow market; having enough for near wants, they are able to hold off in the hope of tiring out holders and enable them to buy at lower figures. What their idea is as to price has not been developed by their bids the past week, which have not been made for round lots, as 24½c. has been the bidding price for small lots, with 25c. asked from store or f. o. b. afloat, at which latter figure all the transactions reported have been made, amounting to 800 bbls. of prime yellow. No off grade has been reported, but nominally quoted the same as prime. There has been scarcely anything done in white oil, quotations for which have been reduced to 27@27½c. nominally; 350 bbls. of crude have been taken, within the range of 20@21c., New York, for job lots, while fair sales have been reported at Southern seaboard points, at the mills, in tanks at 16½c. The lard refiners have taken one or two five-car lots of tank prime yellow, to arrive, on private terms, but under 23c. in New York, which has been the asking price. Western lard refiners are reported practically out of the market, their limited wants being supplied by old purchases, or deliveries on old contracts, as there is no profit in making compound lard at these prices for oil. Other grades have been almost neglected and scarcely quotable. Nothing has been reported here from the Southern ports during the week in barrel oil, for export; but agents report in a general way a fair home and export demand for small lots from the mills, in regard to which we quote below, from one of the leading companies, as well as regarding the stocks held at Southern points, and through the country generally, as compared with a year ago. We also call attention to the following interview, in relation to the outlook for cotton oil in Europe for the balance of this and for the next crop, with the condition of trade in these products on the other side. Beyond these points nothing of interest has transpired during the week worth mention, and the market at this writing is as dull as ever, with holders still maintaining old prices and buyers only taking from hand to mouth.

In conversation with the president of one of the leading cotton oil companies of the South, a representative of this paper learned that there has been a better demand for the distributive trade of the country in general the past week than of late from the mills direct, and that an equally good trade has been done there also for export, though in

EXPERTS.**ANALYSES OF ANY PRODUCT.****THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER****ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,****284 Pearl Street, New York.**

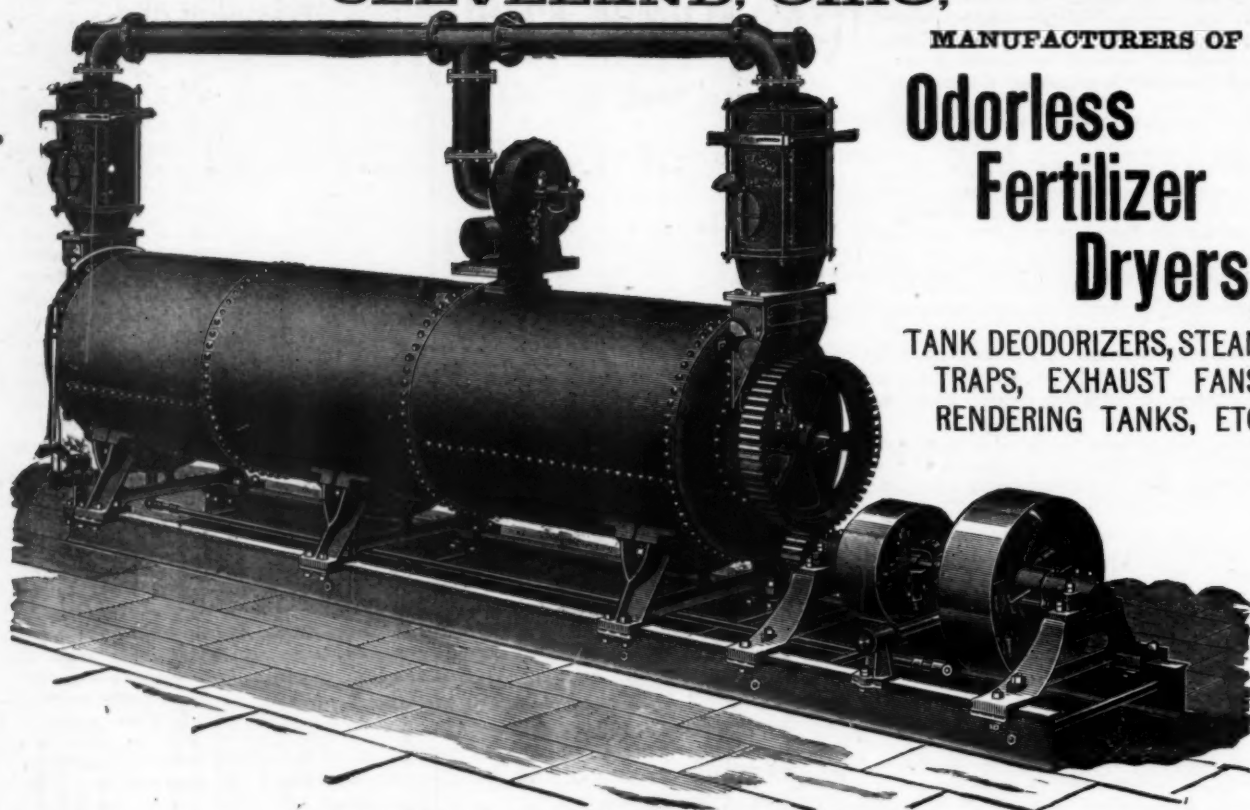
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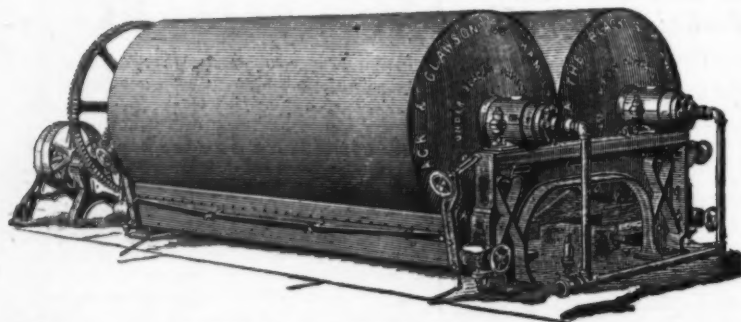
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small lots. As to the stocks of oil in the South, he said they had been overestimated, and will not run above 150,000 bbls., outside the chief holder, which has not over 100,000 bbls., both at the South and North, making a total of 250,000 bbls., against 400,000 bbls. a year ago July 1. He admitted, however, that these figures are only estimates, as unfortunately, there are no official statistics of the trade, such as every other trade keeps, for its own guidance, and which, in a time of uncertainty like this, would be of great value to everybody engaged in it, as confidence would be placed in such returns by buyers as well as holders, which is not accorded to private estimates. He also said he was glad to see that "The National Provisioner" had taken up the subject in a recent article, urging the leading cotton oil companies to take steps to establish a bureau of information for this trade that shall command the confidence of all engaged in it. For one, he said his company would be glad to co-operate, and furnish all the information at its disposal, if the other leading companies would join in such a movement, and authorized us to use his name in an effort to bring it about. For this purpose we ask the trade to communicate with this office, offering their co-operation and such suggestions as may occur to any as to what should be done to make a cotton oil statistical bureau that will be a credit to the trade and as complete as those in cotton or grain. Such communications will either be published or used privately, as the writers may request.

There seems to be such conflict of opinion in the trade as to the extent of the short interest among shippers, that we have made inquiry among them as to what evidence exists on this point, and find some who are willing to admit that a considerable one still remains uncovered; for their correspondence from the Continent says that sales have been made there to an extent much in excess of reported sales on this side for export, up to date, and this leads them to believe that French, as well as German shippers, are still short to a considerable extent in both those markets, and are holding off, as they are in tallow, to tire out holders and break prices before covering, as they are in no immediate need of new supplies of either, and are virtually masters of the situation, if they can hold off long enough. It is this belief on the part of large holders that keeps the market so steady in face of such small demand as has been seen at this point of late, with a new and large crop in sight, and much earlier than usual; if Southern despatches, of which the following, from Mississippi, is a sample, are generally true: "As to cotton, the season is the earliest and most advanced since the war, and if crop continues as it now looks, we will be picking cotton the last of July, or two weeks earlier than last year, and a large quantity will be ready for August delivery."

On Thursday nothing whatever was reported doing here or at Southern ports, except in small lots of a single car of tank lard and small jobbing lots here at 25c. from store and f.o. b. for prime yellow, but there did not appear to be a buyer of any moment in the market for anything, and quotations must be regarded as nominal asking prices only at the figures given in regular report.

Josiah Macy's Sons,

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NEW YORK.

Mr. J. G. Culbertson, of the Corsicana Cotton Oil Co., was in New York on his way home from a three months' absence in Europe, where he has combined business with pleasure, and obtained much information of interest to the cotton oil trade. In an interview with a representative of "The National Provisioner," Mr. Culbertson said: "From all I could learn while in Marseilles, I am of the opinion that France has only bought enough American cotton oil to carry her soap makers to the new crop, in expectation of a larger crop and lower prices the coming year for this article." He also thought her late free purchases of American tallow, oleo oils and greases were only for her near future wants, as he heard nothing of a syndicate buying late future supplies, and believed it had all been done by the regular trade. His opinion, therefore, was that France will be a larger buyer of new crop oil than of last, at least until another peanut oil crop is available. But, said he, cotton oil soap has proved so much superior to peanut oil soap, that he believes it would be used more largely than in the past, as it is equal to olive oil stock and almost as good as castile soap, which it very much resembles. This, he thought, would induce French soap makers to pay more, relatively, hereafter for cotton oils than for peanut, especially, as at near present prices of the two articles the former is relatively the cheaper. When our new crop is available, therefore, he

E. H. FERGUSON, President. R. C. WAGGENER, Treasurer. J. J. CAFFREY, Secretary.

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"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

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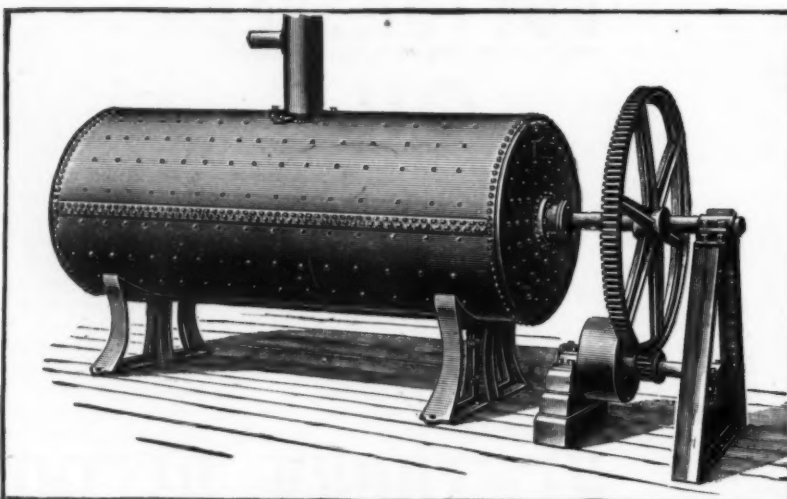
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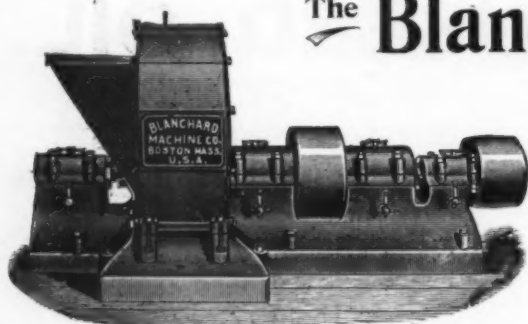
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Tallow Rendering
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WILL GRIND Bone, Glue, Glue Stock, Guano, Meat Scraps, Oyster Shells, Tankage, Soap Powder, Soft Phosphates, Sheep Skulls, or any friable material. The lubrication and dust proofing have been lately perfected, and the machines will do heavy work with ease.

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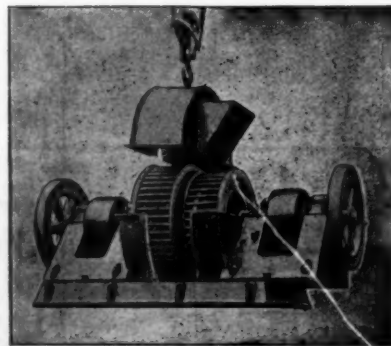
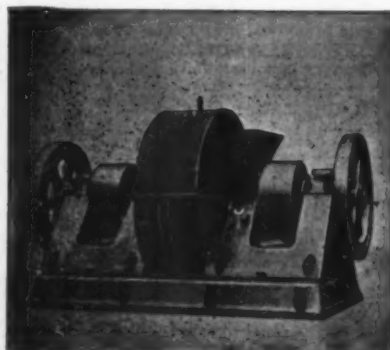
"Stedman's Disintegrators" ARE THE BEST

Are used by nearly every large packing house and fertilizer establishment in the United States. References:

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We manufacture machinery for equipping complete fertilizer plants, consisting of Disintegrators, Bone Breakers, Mixing Pans, Screening Elevators, Engines, Boilers, Shafting, Pulleys, etc.



Stedman Foundry and Machine Works.

AURORA,
IND.

on this crop, should our present prospects of a big cotton crop be realized and lower prices prevail. But outside of France, he saw nothing to encourage us, either in the near or remote future; for Italy is lost for good, except on a short olive crop, of which there is no prospect this year, but rather the reverse. While England is becoming more and more independent of us every year, as she develops Egypt's cotton oil area, which is ample for all her wants.

TALLOW, SOAP, GLUE, FERTILIZER AND COTTON OIL TRADE NOTES.

CORRESPONDENTS, SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHERS SENDING ITEMS FOR THIS COLUMN SHOULD MAIL THEM SO AS TO REACH THE EDITOR NOT LATER THAN THURSDAY EVENING.

There is a probability that in a short time one of the largest candle manufactories in the country will be located in Syracuse, N. Y. It is rumored that the Syracuse Steam Wax Co., the Phoenix Co. and the Eckerman & Will Co. may consolidate. The Phoenix Co. is but a branch of the Steam Wax Co. The Eckerman & Will factory was owned by Louis and Albert Will and Albert J. Eckerman, and undoubtedly the fire which destroyed the plant recently was the cause of the rumored consolidation.

The J. M. Wolfe Soap Co. will erect a four-story brick warehouse on Josephine street, at the head of South Twenty-third street, South Side, Pittsburg, Pa. It will be 57x38 feet, and will cost \$5,000.

The soap works of Mr. John Weiss, situated in the block bounded by First, Magnolia, Second and Clara streets, New Orleans, was totally destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$15,000; fully insured.

Work has been commenced on the new soap factory at Bellaire, O.

Hopkins, Dwight & Co.,

COTTON, COTTONSEED OIL
and SOUTHERN PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Rooms 50 to 54 Cotton Exchange Building.
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TO SOAP MAKERS.

**RENDERED KIDNEY
TALLOW FOR SALE.**

JOSEPH LISTER, 1158-1160 Elston Ave., Chicago.

The Kopitzsch soap factory, corner of Third and West Race streets, Pottsville, Pa., has been purchased by Col. Thomas H. Rickert and H. L. Williams. The factory will be improved and will be put into operation as soon as possible.

There is talk of moving Walker's soap factory in Pittsburg, Pa.

A new firm, Deforge & Sutherland, has been formed to handle the soaps of the Robertson & Shiland Soap Works, of Burlington, Vt.

It is now a settled fact that Lafayette, La., will have a cottonseed oil mill with a capacity of forty tons per day. A contract has been closed with the Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Vail Co., of Dayton, O., for the construction of the plant, which is to be completed by Oct. 1, in time to grind the crop. A stock company was organized with Charles O. Mouton as president; J. J. Davidson, vice-president; Crow Girard, treasurer; S. M. Parkerson, secretary; T. M. Brossat, manager. The capital stock was fixed at \$50,000. The board of directors is composed of some of the most substantial business men and planters of the parish, whose connection with the enterprise almost insures its success. The directors are: P. B. Roy, John Whittington, Sr., J. J. Davidson, Edward Estorge, J. O. Broussard, Crow Girard, S. R. Parkerson, Charles O. Mouton. This is one of the best sites for an industry of this kind to be found, being in the very heart of the richest cotton producing lands in the South.

The new cottonseed oil mill of Augusta, Ga., is nearly completed, and will commence operations on July 15. James G. Davison is the general manager; the capital is \$100,000.

IT DON'T PAY TO "BE OLD FASHIONED."

MODERN MACHINERY NEEDED

Pottsville, Pa., June 15.—Following up the investigation of the Board of Health last week as to the charges preferred against Gottfried F. Schaal, the butcher and packer, Fred Wildermuth, secretary of the Board of Health, and Borough Solicitor D. C. Herning, this morning appeared before Squire Fister and entered suit against Mr. Schaal. The information, which was sworn to by Mr. Wildermuth, is as follows: "That Gottfried F. Schaal is now keeping and maintaining and has for a long time heretofore kept and maintained on his premises on Center and Railroad streets, near Norwegian street, a public nuisance; that he has erected thereon a butcher shop, slaughter house, packing house and a lard and tallow rendering establishment, and that he conducts the said business of butchering and preparing meat, lard, tallow, etc., in such a careless, neglectful, unskillful and willfully criminal manner as to render the

same a public nuisance to the people of the Commonwealth; that by careless and willful conduct he has created noisome smells and thereby made the air in his neighborhood unfit and injurious to the general health; that he has butchered and dressed and prepared for market within a short period previous to this date a sick hog and a dead hog (which died a natural death) and has placed the meat from the same in such places as to make it liable to be sold in the market, and that he has kept in his shop such tainted meats for a period of one, two or more weeks, to the injury of the people of the Commonwealth; that he has thrown his offal into the public sewers, whereby he has caused stenches and noisome smells, hurtful to the people, and that in many ways he has conducted his business in a manner that is a public nuisance."

Mr. Schaal was arrested at noon by Constable McGuigan and arraigned before the Squire. He waived a hearing and entered bail in the sum of \$500 for his appearance at court.

FIRES.

Creamery at West Milton, Pa.; loss, \$2,000; insurance, \$1,350.

P. J. Probeck & Co., dealers in butchers' supplies, Cleveland, O. Loss, \$500; covered by insurance.

D. Cavanaugh & Co., refrigerators, etc., Cleveland, O. Loss, \$500.

Butcher shop of Frank Sanderson, at Cheltenham, Ont. Loss, \$250; no insurance.

Ice house of Huntoon Bros., at Franklin, N. H. Of supposed incendiary origin. Loss about \$1,000.

Soap works of J. J. Weis, 2405 Magnolia street, New Orleans, La. Loss, \$400; fully covered by insurance.

Ice house at creamery of Bragge Bros., at St. Paul, Minn.

NEW MARKETS.

H. A. Taber, Onset, Mass.
T. F. Mulligan, Thompsonville, Conn.
Frank O. Griswold, Enfield, Mass.
John Moore, St. Johnsbury Center, Vt.
F. H. Robinson, Lancaster, Cal.

An action to recover \$666 has been begun against M. A. Kiefer, butcher, of Uniontown, Pa.

Lawyer & Tator, market men, at Cobleskill, N. Y., have failed.

Kerr & Boyd, provision dealers, at Crestline, O., have dissolved partnership.

The provision store of William Morrison, at Dexter, Me., has been sold out.

H. J. Wilson, butcher, of Springfield, Mass., has given a chattel mortgage for \$700.

C. N. Shippee has sold out his Trumbull street meat market at Hartford, Conn.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON OIL MILLS.

DO YOU WISH

TO CUT DOWN your PRESS CLOTH expenses 50%?

TO PROCURE a greater yield of oil than heretofore, while producing a salable cake, faultless with regard to color and hardness, and rendering grinding unnecessary for the foreign market.

TO ADOPT an automatic change from low to high pressure, which assures the manufacturer that the material receives the full pressure at all times without dependence on the operative.

TO KNOW also how to avoid the expensive system of tank cleaning by producing foots in solid form, which latter can be easily worked,

THE COST of introducing these several improvements is comparatively trifling.

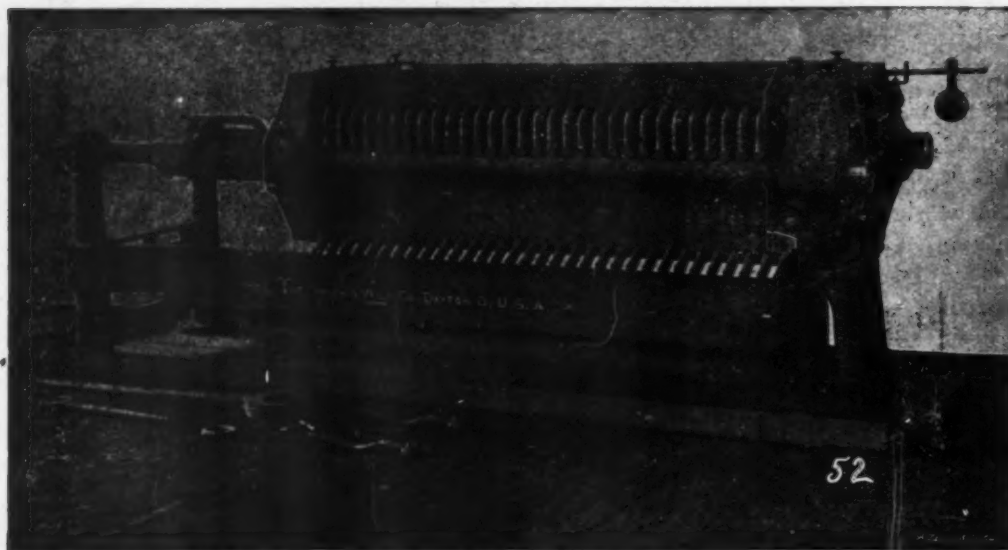
THE RESULTS are eminently satisfactory, as can be attested by many mill owners.

OTHER VALUABLE HINTS are included in our process.

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FILTER PRESSES

Specially constructed for the
Filtration & Clarification
of Animal and Vegetable
OILS AND GREASES

ALSO

Refrigerating
Machines,

From 1 Ton up to 10 Tons,

Specially built for
Large Retail Butchers

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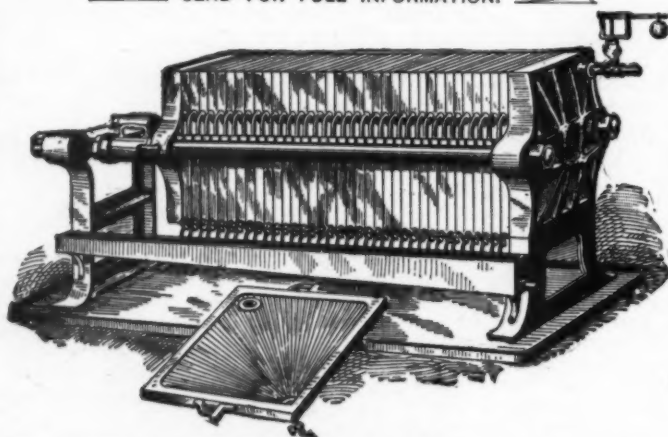
THE STILWELL-BIERCE & SMITH-VAILE CO., DAYTON, O.
New York House, 112 Liberty St. Catalogues Furnished. Chicago House, 63 S. Canal St.

Sperry's New Filter Press

Has many Points of Excellence over other Presses of this Form.

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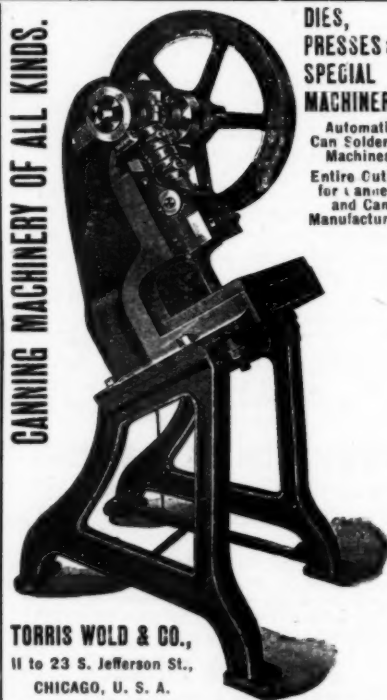
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D. R. SPERRY & CO.,

Manufacturers of

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BATAVIA, ILL.

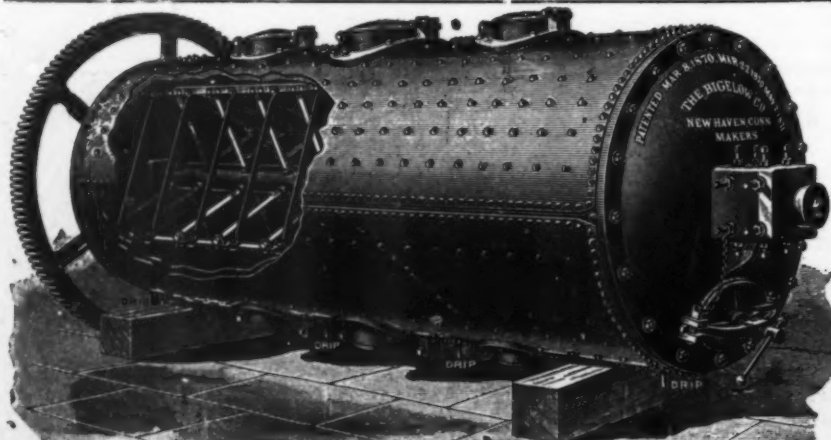
CANNING MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.



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94 RIVER STREET, NEW HAVEN, CONN.,

Original Manufacturers of the

LATEST IMPROVED

Hogel Fertilizer Dryer.

ALSO MAKERS OF

Digestors, Rendering Tanks,
Lard Coolers and General
Slaughter House Machinery

WANT AND FOR SALE ADS, can be found on PAGE 46.

TECHNICAL. MANUFACTURE OF GLUE

The following articles on the above subject have appeared in "The National Provisioner" on the dates named:

APRIL 25, 1896—	"Points on Glue Making."
" "	"About Liming of Glue Stock."
MAY 2, " "	"About Glue Stock."
" 9, " "	"Glues for Various Purposes."
" 16, " "	"Waste of Glue Material."
" 23, " "	"Points About the Water for Glue Factories."
" 30, " "	"About Nettings for Drying Glues."
JUNE 6, " "	"About Coloring Glue."
" 13, " "	"Clarifying Glues."
" 20, " "	"Glue in Coolers."
" 27, " "	"About Drying of Glue."
JULY 4, " "	"About Bone Glue."

ABOUT BONE GLUE.

(Copyrighted.)

Immense quantities of bone are used for the manufacture of glue in the United States. The quality of glue produced from this material varies from the best gelatine down to "stick," depending upon the quality of the bones as well as upon the care in treating and curing same. There are two radically different ways of manufacturing bones into glue. One is to convert the green bones direct into fat, glue and bone meal. The other to prepare the green bones for the manufacture of glue by the so-called leaching process.

A great many different methods are in use to convert green bones directly into glue, fat and bone meal, all of which can, however, be classified among one of the four following:

First—Cooking in open vats and making as many runs of glue liquor as necessary to accomplish the extraction of grease and glue as completely as practically possible. In carrying out this system it will soon be observed that the liquors are getting weaker and poorer from run to run, and there is a limit to the number of runs, as the glue liquor is getting so diluted that it will not pay the cost of evaporating these weak runs. Glues produced in this manner have a fair appearance, especially if the stock was washed and crushed. The first runs are fully equal to the last runs of hide stock. These glues are easy to clarify, but they possess a very strong animal smell, so-called bullock smell, which makes them unsuitable for certain purposes. These glues can, however, be produced much better in quality, odor and color if the stock has previously been bleached with sulphurous acid. If this bleaching is done carefully, hardly any effect can be observed on the fats and oils produced from bleached stock, except that they are somewhat lighter in color. The bone meal obtained from cooking the stock in open vats, after being dried, is of a nice grayish white color, and analysis shows same to contain 3 to 4 per cent. ammonia and 50 to 60 per cent. bone phosphate. The quality of this bone meal is between steam bone and raw bone.

Second—Cooking in tanks under a pressure of about 10 to 15 pounds with an addition of water. In this method usually two runs are made, each of two to three hours' duration. The glue liquor obtained is drawn off from the tank after the steam pressure has been reduced. The glues obtained in this manner do not show very much difference from those obtained by cooking in open vats, provided

sufficient water and not too high a pressure has been used. Generally the liquors obtained in this manner are more concentrated than those obtained by open air cooking, and therefore require less evaporation. They do not have a strong bullock smell, but if carelessly produced these glues are of a dark color and sticky nature. While open vat cooking produces about 5 to 10 per cent. glue, the yield in cooking under pressure is 10 to 13 per cent. of the bones employed. The bone meal produced by this process is soft, of a nice white color, shows 2 to 2½ per cent. ammonia, often less, and 60 to 70 per cent. bone phosphate.

Third—Cooking green bones under low pressure, adding no water at all or only a small quantity. The glue liquor produced (extracted from the bones by the condensed steam) is run off constantly as fast as produced. This so-called English process produces glues of a very good quality, which do not require very much treatment, on account of their sweet and clear nature. The bone meal produced is about the same as the steam bone produced by cooking in closed tanks.

Fourth—Cooking green bones under pressure of about 20 pounds in revolving tanks with no addition of water for about three or four hours. The condensed water (glue liquor) is drawn off constantly as soon as produced. After three to four hours' cooking the bones are taken out, coarsely crushed, and are recooked into glue, fat and bone meal in open vats. The glues produced by this so-called French process are of the best quality, very sweet, and can compete with any fleshing glue. The bone meal shows about 2 to 3 per cent. ammonia and 50 to 55 per cent. bone phosphate.

The fats obtained by either of these four methods are of good quality, and their percentage of free fatty acid is low, provided the bones were fresh and washed. Crushing the green bones is liable to increase the free fatty acid on account of the heating apt to occur in the crushing process. It is therefore better to use some water on the bones while they are passing through the crushers.

In preparing bones for the leaching process it is necessary to cook them in open vats only for such time as is required to allow the grease to separate and to loosen the meat and the sinews of the green bones. The glue liquors so obtained are very thin and should be concentrated by evaporation. The bones coming from the open vats must undergo a thorough washing with warm and finally with cold water, and if they are not used right away they must be dried before being stored. The bones should show a hard, yellowish surface, must be very tough and hard to break. The harder the better. The bones are then submerged into muriatic acid and remain there according to the size of the bones, from three to six weeks, to dissolve the inorganic matter. After this time the bones appear soft, spongy, and have a strong odor (like country tallow). The bones prepared in this manner, called raw gelatine, form the raw material for manufacturing the best grades of bone glue and gelatine, very often superior to the best grades of hide glue. Of the process of manufacturing the raw gelatine into gelatine proper, we shall speak in a future article.

THE DALICAN TEST.

DETERMINATION OF TITRE OF TALLOW AND STEARINE.

No. III.

We have spoken of the different methods of saponification, of decomposing the soap and of drying the free fatty acids. Before we consider the different ways of determining the solidifying point of the fatty acids thus prepared, we desire to mention one more method of preparing these acids; the previously described methods are all based upon what we may call alcoholic saponification, owing to the use of alcohol made to accomplish complete saponification. The disadvantages and eventual errors introduced by alcoholic saponification have been pointed out. A simple manner to obtain complete saponification without the use of alcohol must, therefore, be welcome. F. Wolfbauer has furnished such a desirable method.¹

Wolfbauer has also been impressed by the necessity of having a standard method for titre tests, and has shown a clean and elegant manner to make these titre tests, which method has been carefully examined and adopted by eminent specialists in chemistry of fat substances as Dr. R. Benedict, Dr. Von Perger and Dr. Fred. Ulzer.

The method is as follows:

One hundred and twenty grams of the fat are melted in a beaker at a temperature but slightly above its melting point, mixed with 45 cc. of caustic potash solution (1,250 grams of caustic potash in 1,000 cc. of water), and stirred until the fat is completely emulsified. It is then covered and kept at 100° C. for two hours, being occasionally stirred. A small portion is then tested by warming with alcohol (50 per cent.) to ascertain whether saponification is complete, indicated by obtaining a clear solution; otherwise it must be replaced in the bath and there allowed to remain until this is accomplished.

The soap is now decomposed by boiling with 165 cc. of dilute sulphuric acid (specific gravity 1.143), preferably done in a silver dish, and continued until the free fatty acid rises to the top as a perfectly clear oily layer. The silver dish is then covered with an evaporating dish filled with cold water to check the evaporation. The aqueous solution is then completely drawn off and the fatty acids washed by boiling with a new quantity of dilute sulphuric acid, and after removing same, by boiling with pure water, till these washings no longer show a distinctly acid taste. The fatty acids are then dried in an open dish at 100° C. for two hours.

Wolfbauer claims: Only fatty acids obtained as above can be considered sufficiently pure and dry to be used for the determination of the titre.

Wolfbauer shows, however, that the results obtained by his, the aqueous, saponification agree very nicely with the results of alcoholic saponification, provided the alcoholic soap solution is boiled long enough (one and one-half hours with 1,000 cc. water) to completely remove the alcohol.

We admit that Wolfbauer's method of pre-

¹ "Mittheilungen des Technologischen Gewerbemuseums," Wien, 1894; also "Journal American Chemical Society," Vol. XVI., p. 665.

THE OLD STORY.



Common Pail with hoops off. Cable Pail with hoops that can't come off.

WOODEN-WARE THAT CANNOT FALL TO PIECES.

LARD PAILS and TUBS

ALL SIZES.

Cable and Common Hoop, Plain and Hinge Covers.

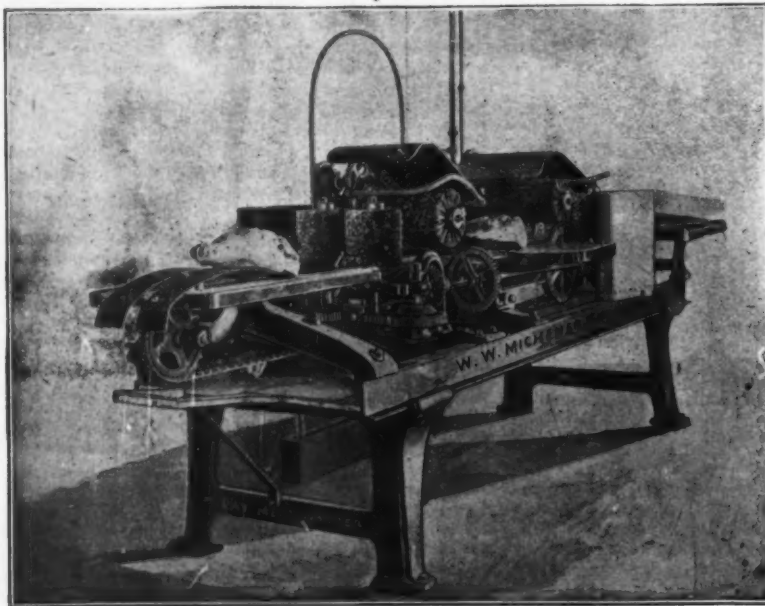
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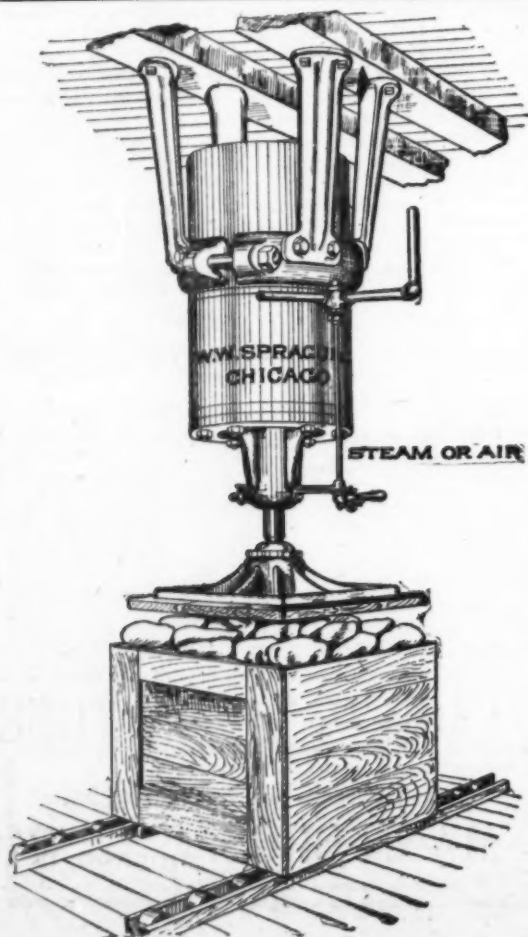
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TECHNICAL.

paring the fatty acids impressed us very favorably, and though it may not be as rapid as alcoholic saponification, it is safer and less apt to produce different results. The preparation of the free fatty acids alone requires at least five hours.

Wolfbauer has shown that the time of the saponification is of no influence, provided his directions are strictly adhered to; he has also shown that it is necessary to dry the fatty acids, but that it makes no difference whether they are dried only one and one-half hours, or a much longer time, or whether they are first allowed to solidify and stand a long or short time before they are remelted for the titre test proper.

Altogether, the experiments by Wolfbauer and our own tests convince us that his method of preparing the free fatty acids is a most elegant, at the same time simple, one, and one which may well be taken into consideration when a standard titre test for the United States, or for the New York Produce Exchange only, is to be adopted.

It is a method which does not require much skill or knowledge of chemistry, and therefore apt to give uniform results in the hands of the less experienced ones.

When the free fatty acids have been prepared in a sufficiently pure, dry state, it remains to make the titre test proper, i. e., to determine the temperature at which the melted acids solidify. The different methods or modifications of methods of determining this solidifying point are above all other causes responsible for the often widely varying results obtained by different chemists, and even by the same chemist on one and the same sample. Our inquiries, direct and indirect, show us that as a rule the chemists of the United States try to follow the method as described by H. W. Wiley, chief chemist, in Bulletin No. 13, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Chemistry.

The great difficulty is, however, that nearly every chemist has tried to "improve" upon the method, in the natural desire to make it more simple or more easy to work. The general tendency has been to reduce the quantity of the fatty acid to be tested. It is easier and requires less time to prepare the fatty acids from 25 to 30 grams fat than from 60 to 70 grams, as the directions require; but the results cannot be the same, as we shall see later on.

We believe that the test as described by H. W. Wiley, with slight modifications as indicated advisable by later experience, should form the basis of the titre test to be officially adopted by the New York Produce Exchange. With this in view, we believe it not an unnecessary repetition to reprint the direction of H. W. Wiley:

"The method pursued in determining the maximum temperature reached during the process of crystallization of the fatty acids is as follows: The fatty acids were prepared in sufficient quantities to afford about 50 to 60 grams for analytical purposes. The apparatus is represented in Fig. 1.

"A very delicate thermometer with a long bulb is used, the thermometer being graduated into tenths of a degree; the readings of the mercury are made with a small eye-

glass. A test tube about 15 cm. in length and 2.5 to 3 cm. in diameter is filled with the melted fatty acids. The temperature at which the acid is melted should be sufficiently high to secure a complete liquefaction. The tube containing the fat is placed in a stopper carried in a bottle so that the whole of the fatty acid may be contained in that part of the tube protected from the external currents of air of the bottle.

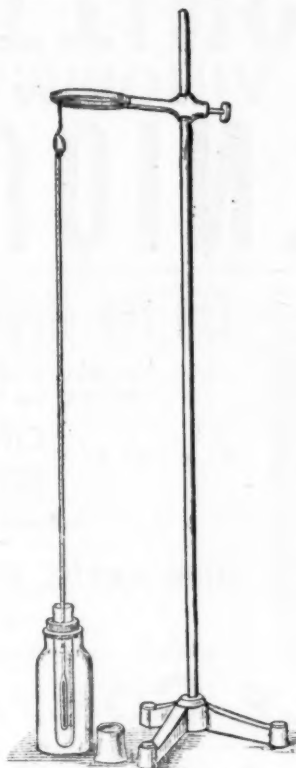


Fig. 1.

"The bottom of this protected bottle should be warm, so that its temperature may be several degrees higher than the crystallizing point of the fatty acid. This precaution is necessary to avoid a too rapid crystallization of the fatty acid in the bottom of the test tube, and to secure as nearly as possible a uniform crystallization throughout the whole mass. The thermometer is suspended in such a manner that the bulb may occupy as nearly as possible the center of the fatty mass. The thermometer should be protected from currents of air and should be kept perfectly still. The position of the mercury is carefully watched by the attendant as it gradually sinks toward the crystallizing point. When the crystals of the acid begin to appear in the bottom and on the sides of the test tube, the descent of the mercury will become very slow and finally cease; the lowest point reached by the mercury should be noted. As the crystallization extends inward toward the bulb of the thermometer a point will be reached when the

mercury will begin to rise; at that point the test tube being held by the left hand, the thermometer should be taken by the right hand of the operator and the partially crystallized mass of fat thoroughly stirred by turning the thermometer three or four times around the tube in both directions. Care should be exercised that at the end of this operation the bulb of the thermometer should hang as nearly as possible in the center of the crystallizing mass. Directly the above operation is accomplished the mercury will be seen to rise, and this rise of temperature will continue for some time, after which the mercury will remain stationary for one or two minutes. The highest point reached is taken as the true temperature of crystallization."

These directions are apparently plain and simple enough, and should give fairly uniform results, but somehow they do not do it always. Frequently when the directions are followed verbally the thermometer sinks so low before it reaches its lowest point and crystallization sets in fairly, that the latent heat given off by the solidifying mass is not sufficient to raise the temperature of the mass to its true solidifying point. The "overcooling" has gone too far in such cases and leads to too low results. Such "overcooling" frequently occurs when the fatty acids have been melted at too high a temperature and allowed to remain undisturbed in the test tube. As a safeguard against such "overcooling" we always repeat the titre test in this manner: After the titre has been determined, we remelt the fatty mass at a temperature not more than 15° C. above the titre; we then allow the mercury to drop to the temperature found, then stir it with the thermometer three times to the left and three times to the right, which will cause the thermometer to fall a full degree or more, when it will rise again and reach the same titre temperature as in the first test, or 0.1° higher, provided no excessive "overcooling" has taken place; but if such excessive "overcooling" did occur, then the mercury may rise 0.5° and even 1.0° higher than in the first test. In such case we repeat the test a second time in similar manner, with well agreeing results.

This method of operating may be objected to on the ground that it does not closely follow the directions; but if the directions fail to give the true solidifying temperature, we believe to be justified in neglecting them slightly.

For our justification we can say: If we find the entire fatty mass entirely solidified at a temperature of 49.2° C. it cannot be justly claimed that the true solidifying temperature of such mass be 48.6°, even if close adherence to the directions should give such a result; it would be just as correct to place the boiling point of pure water (under normal atmospheric pressure) at 102° C., because it is possible under certain conditions (in smooth glass vessels, etc.) to heat water to the temperature named without causing it to boil. Cases of excessive overcooling are not very frequent, and usually the directions as given by Mr. H. W. Wiley give correct results, but rare as they are, they may account for some of the remarkable results found by various titre testers. Unfortunately the directions of Mr. Wiley are grossly neglected in other respects; the two principal and most common neglects are, first, the leaving off of the protecting bottle, thus making the titre test in a

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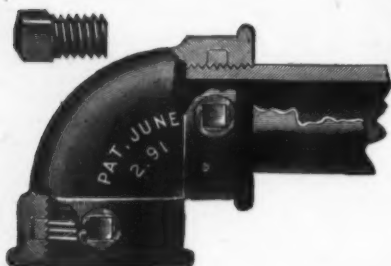
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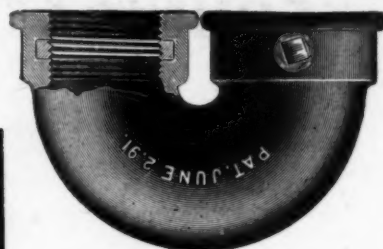
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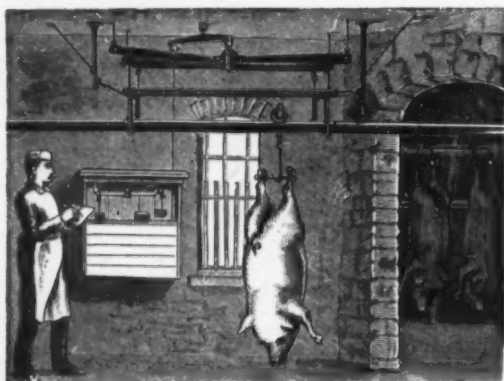
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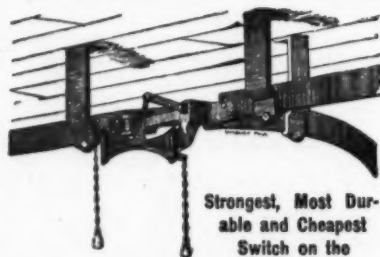
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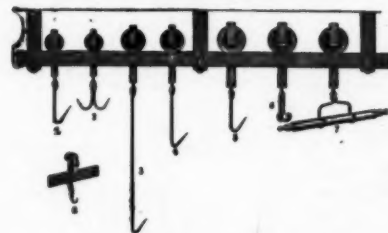


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TECHNICAL.

plain test tube exposed to all external air currents; and, second, the use of a great deal smaller test tubes than prescribed; and worse, a combination of these two neglects. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing, and though it be of twenty years' standing, it remains dangerous. Wiley states explicitly that the test tube should be 2.5 to 3 cm. in diameter; but when only 25 grams fat are used for the preparation of the fatty acids, it is next to impossible to use a test tube as required. Of the influence of a narrow test tube on the titre, as well as of the protecting flask, we will hear later on. It is true that for the original Dalican test only 20 grams fatty acids are used, but the Dalican test in its original form is, to our knowledge, no longer recognized as official test, and certainly should not be in the United States, where we have a much improved modification.

In conjunction with H. W. Wiley's directions we give the directions of Wolfbauer, which are as follows:

"In the titre determination proper the following apparatus is employed: A thin-walled test tube, 3.5 cm. by 1.5 cm., is fixed by means of a cork, IN A SUITABLE BOTTLE. A centigrade thermometer, extending from 1° to 60°, and graduated in fifths of a degree, is fixed in the test tube by means of a second cork, which must be sufficiently loose to permit of an easy stirring of the contents of the tube with the thermometer. As the thermometer should be as short as possible, its scale is shortened by an enlargement blown in the bore in the interval between 2° and 28°. The amount of mercury above the surface of the fatty acid is thus diminished and a very appreciable error (a lowering of the freezing point) is consequently avoided.

"To accomplish the determination the test tube is filled to within 1 cm. or 1½ cm. of the top with the melted fatty acid, the thermometer immersed in the liquid to about the 35° mark (when the instrument should clear the bottom of the tube by about 4 cm. or 5 cm.), and the liquid stirred until it becomes quite opaque, and partial solidification sets in. Care should be taken at this point that the thermometer be not more deeply immersed, and after stirring rapidly in a circle ten more times, the thermometer is allowed to stand. The mercury now begins to rise in consequence of the latent heat liberated from the solidifying fatty acid; the highest temperature noted may be taken as the freezing point.

"The reading of the thermometer should be corrected for its inherent errors, previously determined. Its zero point should also be redetermined from time to time.

"Each freezing point determination should be repeated, and the difference between the two should not exceed 0.1° C.; as a rule, it will not exceed 0.05°.

"The use of narrower test tubes than above prescribed, as well as lack of attention to other details, generally leads to low results, as a so-called 'overcooling' always appears in the passage from the liquid to the solid state."

We believe the Wolfbauer method to have some improvements on the Wiley method; they are very similar, indeed, only Wolfbauer's method offers better guarantee against excessive overcooling, on account of the constant stirring.

In London and Paris the titre test is made in a test tube 1.8 cm. wide, this test tube being placed in a somewhat larger tube, leaving the thermometer at rest until the fatty acids begin to solidify at the edges, when the thermometer is stirred three times around in each direction; but as every one who followed this method knows, and as has been especially pointed out by Wolfbauer, Finkener and others, it is difficult to decide when to begin this stirring, and any delay will largely influence the result in such narrow test tubes, and the solidification is inconveniently rapid. Wiley's method is certainly to be preferred to the London or Paris test.

Wolfbauer and Finkener have demonstrated the influence of the width of the tube upon the titre test.

Wolfbauer obtained the following results:

Fatty Acid I.
Diameter of tube, 2.5 cm.; titre.....42.65°
Diameter of tube, 3.5 cm.; titre.....42.88°

Difference 0.18°

Fatty Acid II.
Diameter of tube, 2.5 cm.; titre.....42.65°
Diameter of tube, 3.5 cm.; titre.....42.88°

Difference 0.23°

Fatty Acid III.
Diameter of tube, 3.5 cm.; titre.....43.45°
Diameter of tube, 7.0 cm.; titre.....43.46°

Difference 0.01°

Results show considerable of a difference for a 2.5 cm. tube and a 3.5 cm. tube, but hardly any for the latter, a 7.0 cm. tube; thus Wolfbauer selected a 3.5 cm. tube for his test. With smaller tubes Wolfbauer has published no results known to us.

Finkener compared the results in an 1.8 cm. tube and a 4.5 cm. tube, the latter giving the titre about 0.7° higher.

Finkener demonstrated the influence of a protecting tube, or cotton padding, and found the results with and without padding in a 1.8 cm. tube 37.82° C. and 41.23° C.; 5.0 cm. flask 44.15° C. and 45.35° C.; 8.0 cm. flask 45.84° and 46.50° C.; 13.5 cm. flask 47.00° and 47.38°, showing the padding and consequently external influences to be greatest in the nar-

rowest tube, and smaller in the larger tube and flasks.

Finkener, in order to become independent of an error caused by a delay in stirring the crystallizing fatty acids, has devised a method of determining the titre which gives results practically independent from the operator or the method of operating; his methods have been adopted by the Prussian Government as the official test for Custom House examination, etc. The free fatty acids prepared in the manner described in a previous issue, are tested in the apparatus represented in Fig. 2. This apparatus consists of a

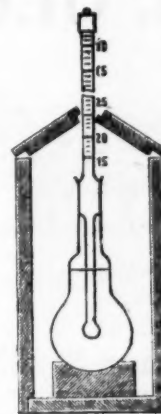


Fig. 2.

square box, made of beechwood provided with a double cover forking on hinges, 7 cm. wide inside, 14.4 cm. high, thickness of the wood 0.9 cm. In the middle of the bottom a cork, 2.2 cm. high, is fastened, providing a rest for the round glass flask, which has a diameter 4.9 cm. to 5.1 cm. A thermometer, divided in fifths of degrees, is ground in the neck of the bottle, so that the bulb of the thermometer (0.9 cm. diameter) stands in the center of the flask. The fatty acids are brought into the bottle in sufficient quantity to fill part of the bottle neck. The filled flask is then placed in the wooden box, the cover of which has an opening for the thermometer, and is closed. The temperature is then noted every two minutes. The mercury will at first fall rapidly, then slower and slower, till it becomes stationary; then it rises again, reaching a highest point, where it remains stationary ten to fifteen minutes, then falling again. The highest point reached is considered the true solidifying point. It is plain that the manipulation of this apparatus is very simple and must give uniform results; its only drawbacks are the long time required for a test, nearly two hours, and the fact that the results, according to our experience, are rather low; almost 2° lower than Wiley's results; but the apparatus gives very good comparative figures, which, for Custom House purposes, are very satisfactory.

We have considered the principal methods of preparing the free fatty acids and of making their titre test proper; for a recapitulation we mention:

Alcoholic saponification in flask, beaker or dish.

Aqueous saponification (Wolfbauer).

Decomposition of the soap.

Drying of the free fatty acids.

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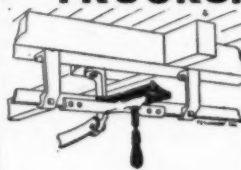
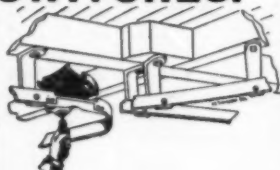
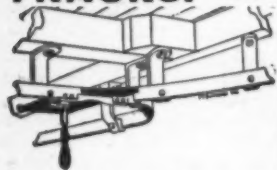
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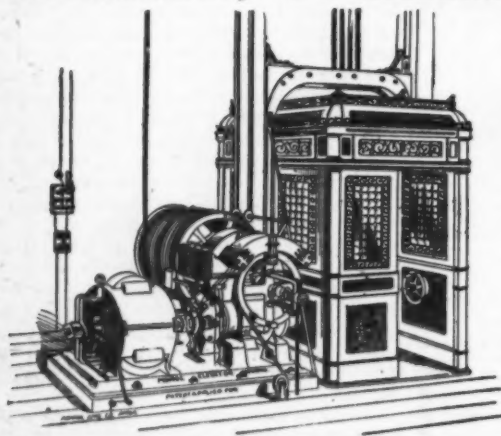
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SEE COUPON ON PAGE 27.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS ON PAGE THREE

TECHNICAL.

Titre test proper: Wiley's methods, Wolfbauer's methods, Dalican proper (Paris and London), Finkener's Prussian test.

A number of other methods which have been described to us are scarcely suitable for an official method, but there is material enough in these lines to pick out an acceptable and reliable titre test. We sincerely hope that the New York Produce Exchange may officially adopt one of the proposed methods. We may personally have our preference, but will be glad to follow any directions, providing they be explicit, leaving no room for doubt or error.

IMPORTANCE OF TITRE TEST.

(From a Western Manufacturer.)

Recent articles in "The National Provisioner," entitled "Titre of Tallow," and making a plea for a standard method for determining this point, makes a few words on this subject opportune. The article states that the titre, or hardness, means the temperature at which the fatty acids extracted from tallow or any other fat solidifies.

The titre, or hardness, is an indication of the amount of stearine, and hence of the hardness of any fat. Thus we can see the importance of knowing the titre of any stock, as it shows its stearine content.

This is a very important item for buyers, and is a point upon which all sellers should be posted in regard to their stock, as they can then give prospective buyers definite and exact information in regard to it.

The titre of oleo stearine is of importance to the purchaser who wishes to use it in lard, for the greater the titre the more stearine in the product; the harder it is, and consequently the smaller the quantity necessary to use to give the proper hardness and consistency to the lard. This point is of the utmost importance, as oleo stearine is the highest priced ingredient of compound lard.

The soap maker is also greatly interested in this factor, for the harder or the higher the titre of stock the harder the soap it will make, and hence the greater the amount of cheaper and softer grease that can be used to produce his soap of the usual quality.

To the candle maker the titre is of the utmost importance, as the product he wishes to make is stearic acid, and all other ingredients of the fat are by-products to him. Hence the greater the titre the greater his production of stearic acid and the less by-products he obtains.

The titre is of importance to the buyer of stock for pressing into oils, as it will afford an indication of the yield of oil that can be obtained.

The titre of lards is of importance in determining its ability to stand warm weather and indicating the amount of hardening material that will have to be added to it to produce a product of the right stiffness.

Inasmuch as this factor is so important to all buyers of fatty materials, and as it indicates in a measure the value and adaptability of the stock for many purposes, it is important that all producers of such stock should have frequent and regular tests made on their product, so that at any time its exact titre is known.

With this knowledge they will be enabled to talk to purchasers in an intelligent and definite manner, besides with the confidence of knowing that their stock is all right. This knowledge will also enable them to keep their product uniform, and if a report shows at any time a low titre the cause can be immediately looked for and defect remedied before large quantities of stock have accumulated.

Since the determination of this factor not only gives the manufacturer information enabling him to control the uniformity of his stock, but also a basis for its value, it certainly behooves every manufacturer to have his product tested regularly and frequently.

N. Y. Z.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We gladly and as promptly as possible answer all reasonable questions in this column sent to us by our SUBSCRIBERS or ADVERTISERS.

Answers desired by mail should be accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

Persons desiring not to be known as making an inquiry should add a *nom de plume* to their questions. By so doing they will avoid identification in this column. The correct name and address should, however, for the publisher's satisfaction, accompany each request for information.

"Americus."—With a little skill and experience you may be able to determine approximately the amount of oil left in oil cake. To arrive at fairly reliable results knowledge and experience in manipulating chemical apparatus are, however, required. An inaccurate test is worse than none at all, as the result will only be misleading. At all events, we would advise you to have your cake occasionally tested by a competent chemist, if for no other purpose but to compare his results with your own. But while we can admit that you may get fairly satisfactory results in determining the oil in your cake, we cannot see how you can possibly get even approximate results in determining the ammonia, phosphate and potash in your cake without a fair knowledge of chemistry and a good deal of experience in chemical manipulation. To give you instruction in these columns or by letter how to make these determinations is out of the question; they are so complicated that our labor and yours would be wasted. If you are, however, determined to try this experiment, we advise you to buy Vol. II. of H. W. Wiley's "Principles and Practice of Agricultural Analysis," published by the Chemical Publishing Co., Easton, Pa. By the time you have studied this volume you will admit that we had no selfish motive in advising you against attempting the determination of ammonia, phosphates and potash without a good knowledge of analytical chemistry.

McNiel, Illinois.—Your inquiry is fully answered in the article on salometers, which you will find in a recent issue of this paper. We can either send you a standard salometer, accompanied by our certificate of its accurateness, or we will test any of your salometers, if you will send us same.

Butcher.—New tierces will shrink about 2 pounds when being filled with hot lard.

"Progressive."—We have had plenty of experience with glycerine recovery, and advise you to go slow in fitting up a plant. No matter what process you wish to adopt, don't be satisfied with a process guaranteeing a yield less than 90 per cent. in the crude product of the glycerine contained in the spent lye. It is hardly possible to give a binding guarantee based upon the amount of tallow and oil consumed. Too many factors enter into consideration. You may have considerable glycerine in your soap. Perhaps you are also using tallow and grease with a relatively large amount of free fatty acid, which would naturally reduce the yield. Under fairly favorable circumstances you should, however, get at least 7 per cent. glycerine from your tallow. We know that a great many, in fact, most soap makers, recovering the glycerine from their spent lye are satisfied with a much smaller yield. We know the defects of their systems, and know that there is no reason why you should be satisfied with a yield of less than 7 per cent. To arrive at an exact figure, we advise you to measure all your spent lye for a week or so, and to send up a representative sample of the lye, when we could tell you exactly what yield you can reasonably expect.

RECENT PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS.

PATENTS.

561,091—Meat-press, John W. Clapp, Brockton, Mass. 561,338—Metal Can, Chas. McQuillan, Belmain, New South Wales (assignment to Henry Paterson, Sydney, N. S. W.). 561,453—Hog-trough, William H. Thayer, Atchinson, Kan. 561,482—Can opener, William G. Browne, Meriden, Conn. 561,583—Machine for treating skins, leather, etc., Joseph Hall, Leeds, Eng. 561,656—Attachment for can-labeling machines, Evan W. Cornell, and Frederick A. Knapp, Adrian, Mich. 561,660—Cottonseed delinter, James J. Faulkner, Memphis, Tenn. (assignment to Standard Cottonseed Co. of Arkansas). 561,852—Poultrycrate, John H. Antrobus, Ottumwa, Ia. 561,862—Can-opener, Frank W. Brown, Randolph, N. Y. 561,910—Cold storage apparatus, William B. McCrosky, Eureka Springs, Ark.

TRADE-MARKS.

28,337—Soap put up in sacks, "Help," Joseph P. Goswell, Walter J. Polk and Joel S. Dowdle, Nashville, Ark. 28,365—Guano, phosphates, superphosphates and similar compounds, "Creole," Perle P. Dunan, Baltimore, Md. 28,366—Guano, phosphate, manure and similar compounds, "Empire," Robert W. L. Rasin, Baltimore, Md. 28,367—Fertilizing compositions or compounds, "Giant," Robert W. L. Rasin, Baltimore, Md. 28,369—Butcher knives, table cutlery, etc., "Victor," American Cutlery Company, Chicago, Ill.

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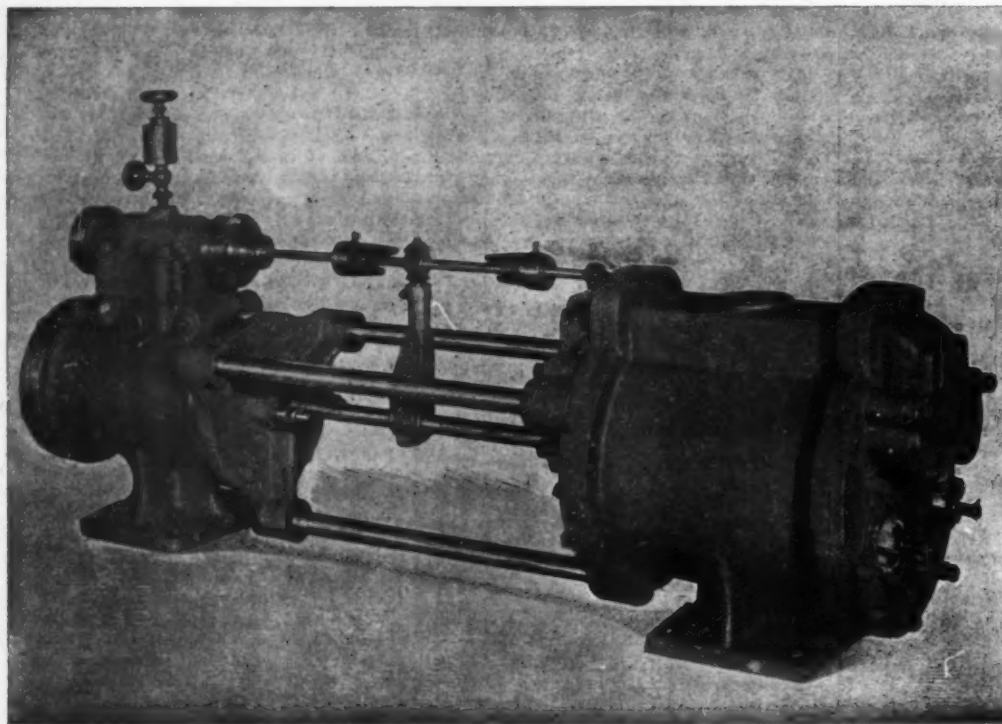
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PACKING HOUSE NOTES.

Manufacturers of machinery and fixtures interested in these notes, should also consult the items under Ice and Refrigeration, and other trade news columns in this paper.

* The clerk to the supervisor, at Eureka, Cal., has been ordered to advertise for bids to furnish beef, pork, veal, mutton, bacon, lard and pork sausage for use at the county hospital, for the five and a half months commencing July 15, 1896, and ending on Dec. 31, 1896, said bids to be received up to Monday, July 13, 1896, at 10 A. M.

* McLaughlin & McNamara, contractors, Philadelphia, will erect a two-story brick slaughter house, 24x25, at 4158 Germantown avenue.

* Matthew's packing house, at Hull, Canada, has been seriously damaged by fire. Loss about \$5,000.

* Armour & Co. will erect a cooler at New Bedford, Mass.

* Judge Wellford, of the City Circuit Court, Richmond, Va., granted a charter to the Richmond Union Stock Yards Co. The minimum capital is to be \$20,000 and the maximum \$100,000. The officers for the first year are: President, M. A. Miller, of Bromwell, W. Va.; vice-president, W. R. Vawter, of Richmond; secretary and treasurer, T. A. Cary, of Richmond; directors, M. A. Miller, W. R. Vawter, T. A. Carey, Emanuel Redmond and Greer H. Baughman.

* Joseph Roby, receiver of the Stock Yards and Packing Co., at Minneapolis, Minn., has applied to the court for permission to issue \$10,000 of receiver's certificates for the use of the trust. Recently the court allowed \$5,000 to issue, but before making the issue the receiver was confronted with other propositions. The company owned a packing house built at a cost of \$50,000, and it has been idle. There is a packing company, the name of which the receiver withholds, which will take and operate the plant. This company is not now located in Minneapolis, but is willing to locate at the stock yards if money enough is advanced to pay for the removal. The receiver thinks the offer a good one, and asks the court to allow a loan of \$5,000 to the company, which he says is now doing a good business, and is thoroughly solvent.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY, LTD.

The ordinary general meeting of the above named company was held on Thursday, the 4th inst., at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, England.

Mr. C. E. Gunther, who presided, said he thought they would agree with the directors that they had every reason to be satisfied

with the results obtained during the year under review. The effects of the severe drought having passed away, cattle were plentiful and cheaper, and gave a good yield in extract and tallow, hides, etc. Another very welcome change which took place during the year was the rise in the price of hides, for, with the very large number they had to sell every year, a rise or fall in the price affected their profits considerably. The sale of their staple article, Liebig's Co. Extract of Beef, had also been very satisfactory; and their new preparation, Beef Peptone, had been very favorably received. The arrangement with the Kemmerich Co. had realized their expectations and been useful to them in the various branches of their business. They had now, with the Fray Bentos works, in all three factories at which they made extract during the season, and they were thus still able to supply extract to the public made exclusively by themselves at their own works. The amount of their capital now stood at £500,000, owing to the issue of the remaining 1,000 shares last year. These shares were applied for several times over by the shareholders, and the premiums on them, amounting to £40,000, had gone to increase their reserve fund. The extra capital which this issue placed at their disposal proved of good service to them in assisting them to ship the considerable amount of £200,000 in specie, at very short notice, to the River Plate, when the rate of exchange became high. In this respect they had always labored under a disadvantage, owing to the capital of the company being relatively small for the business they transacted. They, therefore, found it not merely advisable, but necessary, to hold a large reserve fund. The gold shipments were responsible for the alteration of another figure in the balance sheet—the amount representing investments, which was about £30,000 less than it was last year, as they sold part of them for the purpose of shipping the specie. Regarding the present season, matters looked promising for another good result at the end of the year, cattle being in fine condition and the prices normal. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report, in which a final dividend of 12½ per cent. was proposed, making, with the interim dividend, 17½ per cent. for the year, tax free.

Mr. E. P. Grisar seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.—Grocers' Journal.

CHICAGO STOCK YARDS NOTES.

Among other things of interest in the Stock Yards is the entire change that has been made by Armour & Co. in their hog killing department, under the able supervision of Mr. Steve Conway, its superintendent. They have

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doubled the hog killing capacity by adding new machines of the most approved type, two new upright scrapers of their own manufacture, two Hurford hog hoists, movable bench, automatic conveyors on the rail. The interior of the sticking pen is lined with galvanized sheet iron, which insures a perfect degree of cleanliness. It would take too much space to describe it accurately on paper, but when visiting Chicago, packers, etc., will be amply repaid by visiting this house and department. Mr. Steve Conway usually wears a pleasing smile, but lately his Napoleonic-like features have been lighted up with something more than a smile, and "the boys" have been wondering what kind of a streak of good luck had struck "Steve," but it has been learned that his extra cheerfulness is due to the satisfactory manner in which his new improvements work, which were adopted and adjusted under his own able supervision. * * *

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION.

Those interested in this subject should not forget to look also at Packers' and Slaughterers' Notes, and other trade news columns in this paper.

—A new 75-ton compression machine is for sale. See page 46.

—J. B. Burdell proposes to establish a cold storage warehouse at Petaluma, Cal.

—The plant of the Algiers (La.) Ice Manufacturing Co. has been destroyed by fire.

—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co. has secured a permit for the erection of its proposed Fruit and Produce Exchange Buildings, on the east side of Broadway, between Cass avenue and Dickson street, St. Louis, Mo. The estimated cost is \$102,000.

—The Stamford (Conn.) Artificial Ice Co. has begun the manufacture of ice.

—A two-story brick meat storage house, 53x45 feet, is to be built at the southwest corner of Ninth and Poplar streets, Philadelphia, by George F. Jackson, for Charles Schmitz.

J. C. Dietrich has taken out a permit for the erection of the Hestonville Ice Manufactory and West Park Skating Arena Co.'s large two-story building, 60x307 feet, on the south side of Jefferson street, Philadelphia, below Fifty-second. Its estimated cost is \$30,000.

Wood & Slack's cold storage plant, on Agate street, Chester, Pa., has been completed and put in operation.

The ice factory at Waldo, Fla., has shut down.

Nelson Morris & Co. have received a permit for the erection of a one-story top addition to their premises on Loomis street, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, to cost \$6,000.

The New England Stock Yards have been organized at Portland, Me., for the purpose of receiving, feeding, caring for and forwarding all animals used for domestic purposes, or slaughtering for food, with \$200,000 capital stock, of which \$500 is paid in. The officers are: President, Freedom Hutchinson, of Newton, Mass.; treasurer, F. J. Rutter, of Waltham, Mass. Certificate approved June 13, 1896.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

The litigation which has been pending between the N. F. Fairbank Co. and the Learned & Bird Oil Co., of Boston, has been amicably adjusted out of court through the mediation of Mr. David C. Link, the well-known broker and commission merchant.

J. G. Culbertson, of Paris, Tex., returned from Europe during the week on the steamship Lucania, and left almost immediately for the Lone Star State. A reporter of "The National Provisioner," however, "caught him on the wing," and an interesting interview with the gentleman will be found in another part of this issue. Rumor has it that his kodak was very much in evidence, and that the Dutch windmills, especially, fascinated his eagle eye and gave him new inspiration for flirtations with the muses.

Yesterday, Friday, was a holiday on 'Change.

C. W. Robinson, of Houston, Tex., and J. T. Leclercq, of Paris, Texas, were visitors to 'Change during the week.

THE PORK SYNDICATE.

Wealthy Canadians Put a Million Dollars into Chicago Pork.

The Canadian pork syndicate referred to in our last issue comprises some of the wealthiest men in Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, who are interested to the extent of \$1,000,000 and are prepared to take delivery of the pork. The bulk of the purchases were made at and in the vicinity of \$7.02½ per barrel in Chicago. A rich Toronto lumber firm has purchased 110,000 barrels, and other large purchases were made for account of Toronto and Montreal firms. This is the largest pork syndicate since the days when the late Mr. Ross, of Quebec; Messrs. Thos. Workman, Hugh McKay, Louis Renand and others of Montreal, ran a similar deal in Chicago over twenty years ago. The latter syndicate bought the pork, took delivery of it, but the quality was much inferior to that purchased, and after delivery a considerable portion of it was found to be sour and unmerchantable, so that when the deal was finally closed it was discovered that the Chicago men had the best of it, and the Montreal syndicate lost nearly \$1,000,000. Thousands of deals in Chicago pork have been put through since then, but none of them approached in dimension that of the present Canadian syndicate, who have bought the pork at a low figure and are determined to carry out the deal, even to taking delivery of the goods. As stated by us last week, the above syndicate is rich enough to withstand the onslaughts of Armour and the other Chicago packers combined. Therefore the syndicate cannot be shaken out even if prices decline from this out. It appears that the late heavy purchases by the syndicate have created quite a flutter of excitement among the packing interests of the Windy City, as they were made in different lots so as not to excite suspicion; but when it was discovered that in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 barrels had been bought by a rich Canadian combine for future delivery at prices that were considered all right, and that the stock of contract pork in Chicago at present is about 150,000 barrels, which, along with other kinds only amount to 225,000 barrels, it looked as if for once the Canucks had made a good deal and had got in well at figures that must show a profit.—Montreal Bulletin.

As a preservative for Coils, Vats, Brine Pipes, Iron or Wood, no matter how exposed, P. and B. PAINT cannot be equalled.

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WRITE FOR INFORMATION AND SAMPLES.

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LIVE STOCK REVIEWS.

KANSAS CITY.

The records of the live stock market for last week give cattle and hogs higher, with sheep, owing to large supply, lower in price.

[illegible]

Packers' slaughter in Kansas City for past week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour Packing Co.....	6,629	19,192	4,890
Swift & Co.....	5,859	12,211	4,536
Schwarzschild & S. Co.	6,160	1,871	1,354
G-o-o, Fowler, Son & Co.....	1,045	9,900	10
Jacob Dold Packing Co.....	710	7,936	----
Total for week	19,403	51,021	10,699
“ corresp. week 1895.	20,947	23,707	5,175
“ “ 1894.	13,756	37,331	2,021

It is with much pleasure that we drop the old chestnut, and record that—fat—yes, fat cattle, were in good demand, and gained near 50c. per 100 lb in the estimation of the dressed beef men and exporters. Nice, well-finished dry lot cattle, even over 1,500 lb, aye, 1,600, no longer stood neglected in the pens, their owners standing by disgustedly chewing the end of a wisp of hay, which hay cost him \$1 per 100 lb, purchased to keep the animal from starving while the commission man ran around scratching his head with the

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BEWARE OF INFRINGEMENTS

vain effort to get some pleasant story in his noddle, so as to induce that export man to come off his high horse and condescend to just look at the animals, even if he haughtily refused to purchase. One week has changed the positions of seller and buyer—the animal barely bringing \$3.90 last week now gladly purchased at \$4.30, and the export man saying in his most suave fashion: "Haven't you a few more good, dry lot cattle at home? I don't care so much about the weight—1,600 lb will answer as well as 1,400 lb—English prices still 8¼@9¼c., but—but—well, we want the cattle!"

Commission men tell of a scarcity of fat cattle in the country—all that come to market do not lose much weight standing round waiting on a buyer. Cows and heifers, especially natives, are very scarce—the packers have a regular fight between themselves to get them. One day last week there were just four native cows to divide between them. No wonder, then, that 4c. was paid for natives and up to \$3.90 for Western heifers. Too many "slippery" cattle just now to meet the approbation of the purchasers. And good grass Texas steers were higher in price—on the whole it was a very satisfactory week for the ranchmen, feeders and farmers. Of the cattle received 11,224 were counted as "Texas," the remaining 14,000 classed as natives—of these the larger bulk steers—there is an absence of the "she's" this year. What cattle fit for feeders met with ready sale, the speculators, even, being good purchasers—in all 94 cars went to the country—exactly the number sent out in 1895. Some figures were given by a feeder last week showing that 61 heifers put to feed Jan. 20 on corn and cob meal, linseed meal and hay—grade Shorthorns, one-half being one year and a half, balance two years old—gained 373 lb each, came to market May 20, sold at \$3.55 per 100 lb—put into the feeder's pocket some \$600 for the corn and hay devoured, being a good price on those articles, showing after paying all expenses, besides man's wages for feeding, a net profit to the feeder of \$167.31. Fed, mind you, in an open lot; no shelter but some trees, watered by a small creek running across the lot. Export men fairly busy—sending 161 cars of cattle—against 174 for previous week and 72 one year ago. Eastmans barely heading the list with 629 head, Schwarzschild & Sulzberger 573 head. The United D. B. Co. purchased 638 head last week, Cudahy 640 cattle.

Receipts of hogs in Kansas City, past week.....	58,883
" " " corresponding week, 1895.....	38,886
" " " " 1894.....	45,397
" " " " 1893.....	58,850

Receipts in Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and				
Kansas City for past week.....				287,200
Same cities corresponding week 1895				189,600
"	"	"	1894	227,100
"	"	"	1893	283,000
"	"	"	1892	251,000
"	"	"	1891	215,000
"	"	"	1890	191,500

A record-breaking week, surely; the largest number ever received, comparing all the corresponding weeks of the past—and the Armours of the two cities taking as their share over 51,000 hogs. They are pretty big hogs, surely, and yet who would not wish them at least to make, clear of all expenses, \$1 per hog; for remember, Mr. Farmer, if such men as the packers were not in existence, how could one-third of a million hogs be taken care of in one week in the middle of summer? The wholesale butcher, we hear so much pity for as being wiped out of existence, would prove utterly inadequate an outlet for such a tremendous quantity of hog flesh—say, 64,000,000 lb gross. A higher mind than man's brought the packers of the Western States into existence; they have brought into existence an amount of wealth beyond the dream of avarice, and without them, the boundless West would be an impossibility, and the now

fairest portions would be a waste, a howling wilderness. The packers as a group should have their pictures taken, and every Western farmer should have a print framed in gold hung on his wall—a veritable "Joss," where he should burn a wisp of straw dipped in the grease of that most money begetting of all animals—the hog. And the packers, in face of the "unknown quantity" yet to come, are paying good prices, so much so, that one farmer, after good calculation on the subject, says that at present prices corn brings them, in the shape of hogs, 30c. per bushel. Now, it was not a Kansas farmer said this—the farmer lived near Omaha, where they have very heavy hogs and very heavy, I—, no, better say "tall talkers." Talking of lean hogs, and preaching such, is a very good thing in years of famine—but what would the farmers do if they had no hogs to eat up the corn? Why, one farmer in Kingman, Kan., says that there is enough of old corn in that county to last feeders two years. What if the corn crop in Texas is a failure, and they are shipping their lean hogs into Kansas to save them from starvation—the crop reports from all the Western States are so good, of such promise, that we will have to pull down the old barns and build larger ones—and in so doing let us not be like the fool in the parable. And with bountiful crops to come the pleasing reports from Sioux City that well posted men are unanimous in saying: "That the country is swarming with juvenile porkers." Shippers from Nebraska, South Dakota and Iowa report localities "literally alive with the little fellows, with outlook of the biggest crop of hogs this fall that the Northwest has

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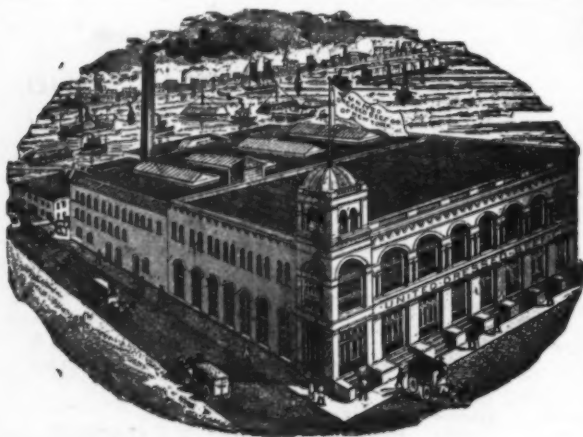
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... 20 Harrison Street, New York.

READ THE
YELLOW INSERTED SHEET

➡ LOOK AT PAGE 47. ➡

ever seen." One gentleman in South Dakota expressed himself: "Every day meant an additional crop of hogs." The feed, the farmers and the good weather are all heartily engaged in the good work. And the Canadian speculators had better take their \$1,000,000 worth of pork home, and come back in the fall with double that amount—if they supply us with backbone we can give them plenty of meat. Prices were well sustained, starting tops \$3.20, bulk \$3@3.05, the market closed tops \$3.27½, bulk \$3@3.15—one day tops going \$3.30. Even Mexico was forced to pay \$3 for their heavy fat hogs, sending 17 double deckers to the City of Flowers. Milwaukee took 24 cars, Marshalltown 10 cars, and five other points taking 11 cars between them—total amount of hogs shipped 7,015 head. The quality was good to choice, average 222 lb—but look at Chicago's 250 lb, and just see Omaha's 270 lb!—the lean hog preachers had better go up to the North and preach to the benighted Nebraskans.

Receipts in Kansas City of sheep for past week..	17,741
Receipts in Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis and Kan. for past week.....	108,300
Same cities corresponding week 1895.....	96,000

A dull, flat market, receipts large after one day's scarcity, going low, lower, lowest. Some nice California lambs, say, 700, averaging 58 lb, were sold to the Armour's at \$3.85 per 100 lb. Some native sheep brought \$3.60 per 100 lb, but some Texas suffered on the dull market. The Australian mutton king who thinks nothing of shipping 58,000 frozen sheep in one of his returning ships to Merry England to his home in London, was in San Francisco a week ago. He was surprised to hear that sheep sold in San Francisco at 5c. per lb; he has given out that he is going to look into the matter. Mutton sells in Australia at 2c. per lb, in London 4c. per lb; he thinks he can make it hot for the American sheep raiser on the native soil. The mutton king had just been in Japan to see what outlet there—but he came away disgusted in more ways than one—little mutton eaten there, but he heard the hum of 948,557 spindles spinning cotton—capable men working for 10c. per day, women 5c. per day—a day of twelve hours. Since 1888 Japan has reduced the importation of cotton yarn from England and India 40,000,000 lb. The mutton king came back without making arrangements for the consumption of mutton in Japan, and when he read somewhat of our wise statesmen who prated on the blessings of the markets of the world for our laboring men, he winked the other eye, and said: "Some folks are blarsted fools, you know!"

CHICAGO.

(MALLORY, SON & ZIMMERMAN CO.)

When we stop long enough to consider the fact that the receipts of hogs for June were over 700,000 head at Chicago, with the average weight the heaviest on record, and everything else selling at bottom prices, the trade should be congratulated upon the activity and steadiness which prevailed throughout. The consumptive demand for fresh pork, hams, bacon, shoulders and sweet pickled meats generally has been large on both home and foreign accounts, and prices have ruled considerably better than the current quotations for mess pork, ribs and lard would indicate; and while heavy hogs from which desirable cuts could not be made do not show a profit to the packers on paper, we think the general business has been satisfactory.

The quality of the offerings this week shows some falling off, as there has been a fair increase in the supply of mixed hogs and brood sows, but feeders and shippers must bear in mind the fact that the trade wants hogs weighing under 250 lb, and does not want hogs weighing over 300 lb. The sooner the farmers realize this condition, and know that the lighter weights will continue to command a premium as long as feed is so abundant and cheap, the better it will be for all concerned. Lard and all kinds of "grease" are in large supply everywhere, and prices the lowest ever known, and we desire to warn our readers to be very careful when purchasing these heavy-weights, especially brood sows and coarse hogs, as they are liable to sell at \$2.50 or less before the summer is over. We look for a seasonable reduction in the receipts of hogs for July, but still believe they will exceed last year's receipts by a good percentage.

The range in prices is still wide, light-weights selling at a good premium, but our readers should remember that light hogs to bring higher prices must have good quality and average 140 to 180 lb. Hogs weighing 200 to 250 lb are medium weights or mixed hogs, and those above 250 lb are heavy hogs this year. Several droves of heavy packing hogs have been bought this week at an average cost of 3c., and the very best heavy sold during the week at \$3.05@3.10, while medium weights and mixed hogs sold at \$3.15@3.30, with light hogs at \$3.30@3.50. We look for liberal receipts next week, and unless the provision market advances we advise buying heavy hogs to sell here at 3c. and under, and others accordingly.

The receipts of cattle were more liberal, but the demand sustained the advance until

Wednesday, when the trade weakened and prices since then have reacted 10@20c. on most grades. We are nearing the range cattle season, and as prices are strong, compared with other commodities, we advise shipping cattle as fast as they are ready.

The sheep and lamb trade continues to rule about steady with a wide range in prices, but a little better demand from the feeders.

FAT SHEEP AND LAMBS IN DEMAND.

There never has been a time when fat sheep and lambs were in stronger demand and when there was a poorer demand for the inferior grades. The valley between these two classes is remarkably wide, decidedly wider, in fact, than the difference in quality would seem to warrant. Fat stock have so predominated in the cattle and hog markets that the very heavy kinds are selling at a discount, but in the sheep department there is a marked scarcity in the choice fat stock. There seems to be less demand for the second and third rate lambs this season than for many years, and shippers are greatly disappointed in the way they have to sell. Why not give them a little more feed?—Daily Drivers' Journal.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.

"Uneasy is the head that wears a crown," said the brilliant Scotchman—and uneasier by far is the head of the packer tallow salesman. The spurt has gone by, and the manufacturer's ideas of prices are very limp, indeed. Any fraction over 3c. is very hard to keep afloat—the manufacturers like the even figure, being busy men they don't want to bother their brains over odd figures—and if even figures ruled the roost it would not be much of a surprise to the packer, though he does his best to keep a quarter after and not before the 3c.

Oleo stearine has yet some backbone; if the weather keeps hot there may be a continuance of hardness, but it has got so used to low figures that it is shockingly degenerated in its ideas of its own former respectability. As for cottonseed oil, it is scared to death at the squeaking of the hogs, and listening at the chorus of the young ones yet to come, it glides away down in its boots.

The face value of the Forbes Indexed Coupon Book made in the last few months amounts to \$3,000,000.***



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All Malleable Iron, Tinned.
Easily detached and quickly
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PLAIN NATIONAL MEAT HOOKS...

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 Swift Sheep & Provision Co., 11th ave., 34th and 35th sts.
 North River Beef Co., Foot W. 35th st.
 Riverside Beef Co., 120th St. and 12th ave.
 Swift Brothers, 709 and 771 Westchester ave.
 Harlem Beef Co., Foot East 127th st.
 Murray Hill Beef Co., Foot East 1st st.
 Centre Market Beef Co., Cor. Centre and Grand sts.

BROOKLYN.

Swift Brothers, 192 and 194 Fort Greene place.
 Ft. Greene Sheep & Provision Co., 172 Ft. Greene place.
 Williamsburgh Beef Co., 100 and 102 N. 6th st.
 Brooklyn Beef Co., 74 and 76 Atlantic ave.

JERSEY CITY.

Jersey City Beef Co., 138 9th st.
 Hudson Beef Co., Cor. Grove and Wayne sts.

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ductions.

THE DALICAN TEST.

The present issue closes our series of articles on the Dalican test. The different methods of making this test and their relative merits and faults have been fully explained. We hope that we may soon be able to inform our readers that the New York Produce Exchange has adopted for the use of its official chemists a definite and reliable method of the Dalican test, and thereby to overcome the difficulties now frequently met with in basing transactions in tallow and stearine on titre tests.

LARD STOCKS.

The N. K. Fairbank Co.'s monthly report on the world's lard supplies on July 1 will give the stocks in Europe and afloat as 254,500 tons (including compound), and in this country 331,213 tons, which in all represents an increase over June of 82,367 tons.

CHICAGO STOCKS.

The following stocks in Chicago on July 1 are reported: Pork, 133,000 bbls.; lard 269,000 tons; short ribs, 56,000,000 lb. Last month's stocks were: Pork, 135,000 bbls; lard, 216,000 tons, and short ribs, 47½ million lb.

LIVERPOOL STOCKS.

Stocks of provisions in Liverpool, July 1, were: Beef, 3,100 tierces; pork, 4,500 bbls.; bacon, 13,300 boxes; hams, 1,100 boxes; shoulders, 1,300 boxes; lard, 76,000 tierces.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York stocks of old pork July 1: 1,627; last month, 2,784; last year, 889; new, 5,007; last month, 6,121; last year, 13,463. Lard, 21,497 contract; total, 25,936; last year, 18,627.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 3-4:15 P. M.—Bacon—Dull, demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 25s.; short rib, 20 lb, 25s.; long clear light, 38 to 45 lb, 24s.; long clear heavy, 55 lb, 23s.; short clear backs light, 18 lb, 24s. 6d.; short clear middles heavy, 56 lb, 23s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 23s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lb, 22s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 44s. Tallow—Fine North American, nominal. Beef—Extra India mess, 47s. 6d.; prime mess, 37s. 6d. Pork—Prime mess fine Western, 45s.; medium Western, 38s. 9d. Lard—Dull; prime Western, 20s. 6d.; refined in pails, 22s. 6d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, 16s. 3d. Refrigerator beef—Forequarter, 2½d.; hindquarter, 5½d.

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

** Nate Heyman, the popular butcher, of 368 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, is onto a new idea. To each customer he gives an order on a photographer which entitles the purchaser to a photograph free of charge. This extra enterprise is hardly necessary, for Nate's meats are standard and speak for themselves.

** The sheriff received three executions on Thursday of last week against John Stimmel, proprietor of the Germania Assembly Rooms, at 291 and 293 Bowery, two in favor of Conron Bros., for \$2,300, and one in favor of John P. Schuchman, for \$478. Mr. Stimmel started in the meat business in 1861, and about thirteen years ago

bought the Germania Assembly Rooms' property, and has since carried on the saloon business there. On the 9th ult. Mr. Stimmel transferred the above property and also 7 and 9 Second avenue, to his wife. It is said this was done as a protection against pressure of creditors. Mr. Stimmel is negotiating for a loan of \$200,000 on his real estate to take up existing mortgages and pay off other claims. He is quoted as saying that he will pay all his creditors when he gets this loan, and it is said that his floating debts will not exceed \$10,000. On Friday John Stimmel and Frank T. Stimmel, composing the firm of John Stimmel & Son, dealers in meats and provisions at 9 Second avenue, made an assignment to Ignatz Boskowitz. Preferences are given by John Stimmel to his individual creditors out of his estate as follows: Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, amount not mentioned for his notes, which it discounted; Barbara Stimmel, his wife, \$5,000 for money loaned; Anna Baumann, \$1,000, money loaned; Michael Dull, \$808 for services as leader of the band at the Germania Assembly Rooms. The assignment provides for the payment of the firm debts first, then the individual debts of John Stimmel. Frank T. Stimmel also keeps a hotel and picnic grounds at Whitestone, L. I. He has managed the meat business for several years. His father started in this line thirty-five years ago. The sheriff is in ahead of the assignment in both the Germania Assembly rooms and the meat market at 9 Second avenue. Mr. Boskowitz, the assignee, is president of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.

** The new cooler of the Eastmans Co., at their place at Fifty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue, with a capacity of 1,200 cattle, is already in use.

** The finest consignment of fowls which has been received in a long time reached New York last Wednesday from Gov. Morton's stock farm. All were white Plymouth Rocks, and were sold by Hance Bros., dealers in live poultry, of West Washington Market, to Koenig, Buehl & Wetzel, of Wallabout Market, Brooklyn.

** A judgment for \$2,123 was entered on Thursday against the Higgins Soap Co., in favor of R. H. Thompson and another, in Chicago, and could have been bought for

** T. H. Wheeler, president of the Manhattan Beef Co., returned late last week from Dakota, where he has been for the past three months.

** Meyer & Son have sold out their butcher shop, at 301 East Eighty-third street, to C. E. Meyer.

** The Department of Health of the City of New York report the following seizures for the week ending July 1, 1896: Calves, 23 carcasses (2,225 lb); sheep, 46 carcasses (1,900 lb); hogs, 23 carcasses (3,070 lb); poultry, 14 bbls. (2,800 lb); also ½ bbl beef (100 lb); 350 lb veal; and 70 lb liver.

** Frank Esmond, manager of the Highland Beef Co., is away on his vacation.

** Gus. Bishop, of the St. Louis Dressed Beef Co., is now in New York on his wedding trip.

** Geo. L. Fox, Jr., with William Gray, of West Washington Market, is seeking the nomination for Assembly, and it is reported around the market, stands a good chance of getting it.

** The West Washington Market Benevolent Association will hold their annual chowder on August 22, at Witzel's, College Point, L. I., and have chartered the steamboat Ridgewood Park for the occasion.

** J. V. Burns, formerly with Swift & Co., has gone with the T. H. Wheeler Co., to take charge of their provision department.

** It is reported that the Terminal Warehouse Co. are about to make extensive additions to their refrigerating and cold storage facilities.

** Paul Tetzl, the champion butcher, who is in the employ of the United Dressed Beef Co., will go on to Philadelphia next week to participate in the festival and oxfest to be given by the employees of the West Philadelphia abattoirs at Washington Park. He will enter a steer dressing competition against R. Kaden for \$300 a side, and expects to break his record of three minutes, made in that city recently.

** A sneak thief entered the store of George Joseph, the veal and mutton dealer, of 751 First avenue, on Saturday morning last, while the proprietor was outside looking after his horse, and succeeded in making away with a watch, chain and guard valued at \$250. No trace of the thief has yet been discovered.

** The picnic of the East Side Benevolent Association, made up of the engineers and mechanics in the employ of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., on Sunday last, was a great success, despite the rain. There was a large attendance, and every one had a pleasant time.

** The opening of the Saugerties branch of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. occurred on Thursday of last week, and was attended not only by the local trade, but by butchers from Hudson and Catskill, and also from Tannersville, Hunter and other points in the mountains. A collation was furnished and the affair passed off most satisfactorily. The house reports a good business.

** Mr. Joseph, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., left for Kansas City on Saturday last. He expects to be gone about a fortnight.

** The regular meeting of the Butchers' Mutual Protective Association will be held on Monday evening next, and a full attendance has been requested, as one or two matters of importance will probably be decided.

** Three alarms and a special building call were sent out for a fire which broke out at 7:50 o'clock last Monday evening on the top floor of the five-story brick building, 718, 720

SEE COUPON ON PAGE 27.

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SEE PAGE 47.



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and 722 East Eleventh street. The building, which has a frontage of 50 feet, is owned by Philip Decker, who conducts a sausage factory on the first and second floors. The top floor was occupied by Andrew Morton, manufacturer of corks. The fire was first discovered by Albert Webber, the watchman of the building, who was taking his ease in a chair on the sidewalk in front of the building. He says that Morton, the occupant of the top floor, left the building about fifteen minutes before the fire broke out. When Webber first discovered the fire it was blazing lively. The prompt arrival of the firemen and the effective work of the water tower confined the blaze to the top floor. The lower floors were well drenched with water. Total loss is placed at about \$6,000, that of Philip Decker, on building, \$2,500; on stock and machinery, \$500.

** Owing to the revision of the constitution and by-laws of the S. & S. Mutual Benefit Association, a new election was rendered necessary, which took place on Wednesday evening last. Louis Reinach was again candidate for president, and although the results of the election have not yet been publicly announced, it is generally believed that he was elected by a large majority.

** Jacob Hempling, a butcher, doing business on Main street, Hempstead, L. I., has commenced an action for absolute divorce against his wife, Lillie Hempling, and sues for the custody of their two children, Jacob, aged eleven, and May, aged three years. The parties named in the complaint as co-respondents are William Deuton and Eugene Van Cott. Papers were served on June 17.

** Jesse Bauer, shipping clerk of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., expects to leave on a vacation trip to Niagara Falls next week.

** The Eastmans Co. have begun using their new hydraulic presses for blood and tannage, and report that they work in a satisfactory manner.

** The Gravesend Hygienic Ice Co., of Brooklyn, has been incorporated with the Secretary of State at Albany. Capital, \$120,000, and directors, J. J. Maloney, J. T. Foy, George Fruh, R. J. Cronin, W. J. McConkey, John Gilgar, J. F. Condon, George Hoffman, John L. Kiernan, James Casey, of Brooklyn, and T. F. Carney, of Kings Park, L. I.

** Charles Samuels, manager of Armour & Co.'s Long Branch house, has been transferred to Harlem.

** Gebhard has sold out his butcher shop at Thirty-fifth street and Tenth avenue, to Charles Vollmer, who will open there to-day.

** The New York and Brooklyn Beef Co., Kahn & Heilman, proprietors, opened their new shop on July 1.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

LIVE CATTLE.

Trading in live cattle at the local market during the week has been rather spirited. Prices ruled higher and the receipts were rather short of the week previous. All classes of stock were wanted, from the rough butcher grades to the prime native steers. The latest cables quote refrigerator beef lower at 6½¢, American live cattle dull at 8½¢@9½¢, dressed weight. American sheep unchanged at 10¢@11¢, dressed weight. We quote:

Choice to extra steers.....	4 45 a 4 75
Medium to fair steers.....	4 15 a 4 25
Common steers.....	3 65 a 4 10
Bulls and dry cows.....	1 50 a 3 35
Oxen and stags.....	2 90 a 4 10

A year ago good to prime steers sold in this market at \$5.30@5.65 per cwt. The shipments of dressed meats and live stock from the United States and Canada for the week

ending June 27, 1896, were as follows:

	Cattle	Sheep	Quarters Beef
New York.....	3,539	925	12,534
Boston.....	4,143	3,147	9,337
Baltimore.....	1,559	1,749
Philadelphia.....	500	763
Montreal.....	2,624	1,224
	12,359	4,696	34,374

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market opened up steady on prices of sheep and lambs, and as the week advanced the demand was good, consequently dealers were able to retain a firmer hold on the market until the close. Lambs were mostly wanted, and anything of a good quality was anxiously sought after. The offerings were mostly common to good in quality. The bulk of the stock came from Kentucky and the Virginias. We quote:

Good to choice sheep.....	3 80 a 4 30
Common to medium sheep.....	2 45 a 3 50
Good to choice lambs.....	6 25 a 7 00
Common to medium lambs.....	4 80 a 5 90

LIVE CALVES.

A decided improvement is to be noticed in the calf market after the long season of low prices and heavy receipts. The week opened up with light arrivals of stock and the demand active, so that a rapid advance was possible, which was easily maintained throughout the whole week. The veals offered were mostly heavy. Buttermilks were more plentiful than at any time this season. We quote:

Good to choice veals.....	5 10 a 5 75
Common to medium veals.....	3 90 a 4 85
Buttermilks.....	2 65 a 3 20

LIVE HOGS.

There was a better demand for stock at the local yards, owing to light receipts of Western purchased hogs by the slaughterers. Pigs would sell readily at good prices if any were offered. Roughts remain about nominal. We quote:

Light to medium weights.....	3 70 a 4 10
Heavy weights.....	3 35 a 3 60
Roughts.....	3 10 a 3 20
Pigs.....	4 10 a 4 40

LIVE POULTRY.

There was a fair amount of stock offered on each market day. Fowls had a good outlet at steady prices. Chickens generally plenty and lower. Turkeys were scarce and firmer. Ducks and geese have been in good supply and sold easier. Pigeons rule steady. We quote:

Spring Chickens, large.....	13 a 14
Spring Chickens, small.....	11 a 12½
Fowls, local, per lb.....	10 a
Fowls, Western, ".....	10 a
Fowls, Southern, ".....	10½ a 11
Roosters, ".....	6½ a
Turkeys, ".....	8 a 9
Ducks, Western, per pair.....	70 a 75
Ducks, Southern, ".....	50 a 60
Geese, Western, ".....	1 00 a 1 25
" Southern, ".....	90 a 1 00
Pigeons, old, ".....	30
" young, ".....	20 a 25

DRESSED BEEF.

The opening of the market was firm and fairly active, owing to light shipments of Western dressed. As the week progressed salesmen felt justified in holding for higher prices, which they had no difficulty in obtaining, especially on the common grades. Coarse meat, which has been a drag the past few weeks, sold considerably higher. Light cattle were scarce, considering the season of the year. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy.....	7½ a 7¾
" light.....	7 a 7½
Common to fair Native.....	6½ a 6¾
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 a
" light.....	6½ a 7
Good to prime Texan.....	6 a 6½
Common to fair Texan.....	5 a 5½
Good to choice Heifers.....	5½ a 6½
Common to fair Heifers.....	4½ a 5½
Choice Cows.....	5½ a 6
Common to fair Cows.....	4 a 5
Good to choice Oxen and Stags.....	6 a 6½
Common to fair Oxen and Stags.....	4½ a 5½
Choice Bulls.....	4½ a 5
Common Bulls and Cows for Bologna.....	3 a 4½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The same general conditions prevail this week that have been noted for the past few weeks, resulting from continued light receipts. The market opened up steady at last week's figures, and continued to advance, as dealers found the supply to be short and to have cost more money. Good lambs were wanted, and the supply being light, buyers had to pay liberally for them. Sheep remain firm on all grades. We quote:

Good to choice mutton.....	7½ a 8
Poor to medium mutton.....	6 a 7½
Good to choice lambs.....	11 a 12
Poor to medium lambs.....	6½ a 9½
Culls.....	4 a 5½

DRESSED CALVES.

The light receipts of dressed calves helped considerably to advance prices on all grades. Trade was fairly active towards the close, especially dressed veals. Buttermilks and Western dressed in larger supply than of late, which helped to operate against an advance on prices equal to the amount paid for the live stock. We quote:

Choice city slaughtered veals.....	8½ a
Common to good city slaughtered veals.....	6½ a 8
Choice country dressed veals.....	7½ a
Common to good country dressed veals.....	5½ a 6½
Small country dressed veals.....	5 a
Buttermilks.....	3½ a 6

DRESSED HOGS.

The dressed market on hogs showed considerable buoyancy all through the week, as receipts were unusually light. Packers were on the market each day looking for supplies, and any stock offered were readily taken. Pigs were wanted, and good prices realized. We quote:

Hogs, 160 lbs. and over.....	4½ a 5½
" 120 lbs. ".....	5½ a 5¾
Pigs (light).....	6 a 7
Roughts.....	4½ a 4¾

DRESSED POULTRY.

The offerings of dressed poultry were heavier than last week. The market opened up rather firm, but as the receipts grew larger toward the end of the week buyers were able to get some concessions on prices. The bulk of the offerings were chickens, and owing to the holiday the demand was heavy, otherwise there would have been a big break in prices. Fowls were in light supply, with prices rather irregular. Spring ducks plenty and weak. Turkeys rule nominal. Squabs sell slowly. We quote:

Turkeys, prime, mixed weights.....	9½ a 10
" fair to good, mixed weights.....	9 a 9½
Chickens, fancy, broilers, lb., Philadelphia.....	20 a 22
" Western, average best,.....	15 a
" " fair to good.....	12 a 14
Fowls, Western, choice, per lb.....	10 a
" " fair to good.....	9 a 9½
Old cocks, Western, per lb.....	5 a 5½
Spring Ducks, Eastern & Long Island, per lb.....	14 a 15
Squabs, white, choice, per doz.....	2 00 a
" dark and small, per doz.....	1 25 a 1 50
Spring Geese.....	17 a 19

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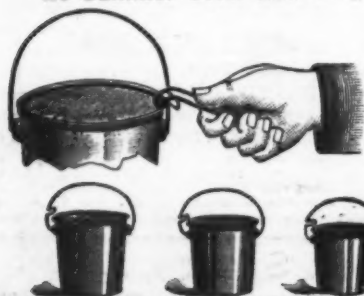
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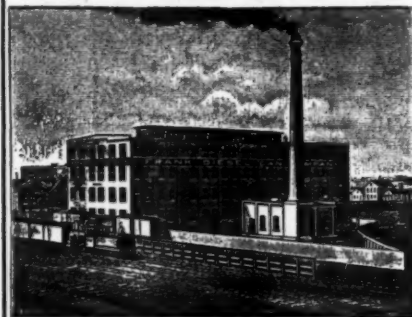
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F. A. WALSH & CO., Manufacturers,

Milwaukee, Wis.



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FRANK DIESEL CAN CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lard Pails and Meat Cans,
PLAIN AND DECORATED.
Tin Cans and Sheet Metal Work of
all kinds.

STEWART AVENUE,
Bet. 39th and 40th Streets CHICAGO, ILL.

Index to Ads. on Page 3.

**ILLINOIS
CASING COMPANY,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
**LARD PAILS
AND CANS**

Superior Goods, Correct Coloring and
Artistic Designing.

STENCIL and LITHOGRAPH WORK A SPECIALTY.

Our Pails and Cans are the best in
the market.

Write for Prices and Catalogue.

102 Michigan Street, CHICAGO.

DICKMAN & MACKENZIE,
Analytical Chemists,
1224-1228 Rookery Bldg., CHICAGO.
General Analysis of Fertilizers and
Packing House Products.
Telephone, HARRISON 199. ASSAY OFFICE.

PROVISIONS.

JOBBER TRADE.

The trading was active all week. Prices in sympathy with the West on cut meats, and the extra cost of dressed hogs here were firmer. A good out of town trade was done in smoked meats. Pickled meats, especially hams and Californias, find a ready sale at the advance. Owing to light receipts of dressed hogs to the packers fresh cuts were scarce and considerably higher. We quote:

Smoked hams, 10 to 12 lbs. average.....	10 3/4	a	11
" " 14 to 16 " " " " " " " "	10	a	10 3/4
" " 18 lbs and over.....	9 1/2	a	10
California hams, smoked.....	6 1/2	a	7
New York cut shoulders, smoked.....	5 1/2	a	6
Boneless bacon.....	8 1/4	a	9
Bacon (rib in).....	7 1/2	a	8
Pickled hams, light.....	9 1/2	a	10
" " heavy.....	9	a	9 1/2
" bellies, light.....	6 1/2	a	7
" " heavy.....	5 1/2	a	6
" California hams.....	5 1/2	a	6 1/4
Dry salted bellies, heavy.....	5	a	6
" " light.....	6	a	
Fat backs, 40 to 45.....	6	a	
" 30 to 35.....	6 1/4	a	
" 20 to 25.....	5 1/2	a	6 1/4
Pork loins.....	6 1/2	a	7 1/4
Spare ribs, per tee.....	13 00	a	14 50

FERTILIZER MARKET.

The market has been firmer this week, and while prices generally have not risen to any appreciable extent, they are considerably stronger than they were at the last writing. Some heavy sales for early delivery are reported, besides which there has been quite a picking up of odds and ends and much inquiry for futures, all of which has had a good effect. Reports of agricultural conditions from the South and West continue encouraging, and manufacturers feel inclined to manufacture a fair stock in anticipation of materially increased demands next season, which, taken together with the fact that old stocks are about cleared up, necessitates large purchases.

The features of the week have been blood and tankage; between 2,000 and 3,000 tons of these commodities have been sold in the West to a large Eastern manufacturer, with the result that, although heavy killing operations are in progress, stocks are well cleared up and almost a shortage may be said to exist at the moment. There have also been some other sales, but these are small and scarcely worth mentioning, none of them hav-

ing exceeded 100 tons. Blood in New York has advanced 5c., and a rise of 50c. in the price of concentrated at Chicago is to be noted.

Sulphate of ammonia also made an advance of 5c., due entirely to a strengthening of the market on the other side, as this usually plays a minor part in the United States.

The only other variation to be noted is one of 50c. in garbage tankage, which seems to have occurred in sympathy with the generally firmer tone assumed by the market.

Thos. H. White & Co., of Baltimore, report as follows in their regular monthly letter, under date of July 1:

"Confirming our advices of 15th ult., the market for ammoniates West has since shown considerable activity, a prominent Eastern manufacturer having alone bought last week 2,000 to 3,000 tons of material for July, August shipment, taking blood at \$1.32 1/2 @ \$1.35, concentrated tankage at \$1.22 1/2 @ \$1.75, and high-grade tankage at \$11.50 @ \$14, as to analysis. Most of the Eastern manufacturers are, however, still indifferent about supplies, either present or future, and the Southern inquiry it still small.

"The fish catch in the Chesapeake Bay is good and the product is offered freely at \$17, f. o. b. factory. As yet there is no reliable information as to the prospective catch at the North.

"Sulphate of ammonia is offered, both domestic and foreign, at \$2.20 @ \$2.30, as to quality, delivered Eastern ports over next three months.

We quote:

Ground Blood.....	Chicago	\$1.35 a	\$1.37 f. o. b. Aug., Sept.
" " " " " "	"	1.50 a	1.50 " Oct.
Concentrated Tankage, " " "	"	1.25 a	1.30 " "
8 and 20 Crushed " " "	"	11.00 a	11.50 " "
9 and 20 " " "	"	13.00 a	14.00 " "

We quote:

The New York Market.

Blood, f. o. b., Kansas City & Chicago.....	1.32 1/4 a	1.35
Blood, high grade, W., 16 per cent. per unit.....	1.67 1/2 a	1.70
Blood, New York soft red, 12 to 14 per cent. per unit.....	1.60 a	1.65
Concentrated tankage, 14 to 15 per cent. per unit.....	1.57 1/2 a	1.60
Concentrated tankage, 14 to 15 per cent. per unit, f. o. b. Chicago.....	1.27 1/2 a	1.30
Azotine, del. New York.....	1.65 a	1.70
Hoof meal, per unit.....	1.65 a	1.67 1/2
Tankage, crushed, 9 per cent. and 20 per cent. grade, per ton, Kansas City.....	11.00 a	11.50
Tankage crushed, 9 per cent. and 20 per cent. grade, per ton, Chicago.....	14.00 a	14.50



NO PORK PACKER

Can afford to be without

THE CHAMPION
FAT CUTTING MACHINE

Cuts 100 lbs. per minute uniformly. Reduces Cracking Cake 6 per cent.
HAS STOOD ALL TESTS.

MADE ONLY BY

JOHN B. ADT,

332 to 342 N. Holliday Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

HENRY BOBSIN, English Sheep Casings

MY SPECIALTY.

LONDON S. W., 13 Garfield Road.

CHICAGO, 52 N. Peoria St.

Tankage, crushed, 7 per cent. and 30 per cent. grade, per ton, del'd.....	17.00 a	17.80
Bone meal, per ton, " " " " " " " "	22.00 a	22.60
Bones, rough, per ton, " " " " " " " "	14.00 a	18.00
Fish scrap, dried, f. o. b. factory, per ton, 17.50 a	18.00	
Fish scrap, acidulated, f. o. b. factory, per ton.....	9.00 a	9.25
Cottonseed meal per ton.....	18.50 a	19.00
Garbage tankage, ammonia, 5 1/2 per cent. phosphate, 8 per cent., per ton, del'd.....	10.50 a	11.00
Sulphate of ammonia, guaranteed 25 per cent., per 100 lbs.....	2.30 a	2.38
Nitrate of soda, per 100 lbs.....	1.77 1/2 a	1.87 1/2
Florida phosphate, per 2,240 lbs., per unit	8 a	8 1/4
South Carolina phosphate, f. o. b. Charleston, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.00 a	3.50

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

A slow market with a small demand for immediate consumption, but otherwise entirely without feature; in fact, it now scarcely varies at all from day to day or from week to week. There are no large orders to report, and nothing to affect prices in the slightest degree, and this condition shows every sign of continuing for some time to come. We quote:

Sheep, English, wide per keg.....	32 00
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	17 00
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	25 00
" Australian, per lb.....	30 a
" New Zealand, wide.....	30 a
" domestic, per keg.....	20 00
Reg. American, too, per lb.....	14
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	14
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	15
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	15
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	32
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	5 a
" weasands, per 1,000.....	43 1/2

BONES, HOOF, HAIR AND HORNS.

Good country hide cuttings per lb.....	1 1/2 a	2
Sinews, green.....	3 1/2 a	1
" dry.....	2 1/2 a	3 1/2
Bones, dry and clean, 2000 lbs.....	14 00	
Bones, flat shin,.....	48 00	
Domestic tail hair, clean.....	18 00 a	20 00
" mane hair.....	12 a	14
Horns, mixed.....	25 a	40
" fair.....	80 a	80
" selected.....	100 a	150
Hoofs, fair to good.....	24 00 a	25 00
Cattle tails.....	2 1/2 a	3 1/2
Gluestock.....	1 1/2 a	3 1/2

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing. Black.....	6 1/2	7 1/2
" " White.....	10	11
" Red Zanzibar.....	15	20
" Shot.....	8	
Allspice.....	6 1/2	10
Coriander.....	5	6
Cloves.....	19	18
Mace.....	45	66
Nutmegs, 110s.....	60	50
Ginger, Jamaica.....	20	24
" African.....	14	18
Sage Leaf.....	7	12
" Rubbed.....		12
Marjoram.....	25	

GREEN CALF SKINS.

No. 1. Veals, under 9 lbs.....	11
No. 2. Veals (cut), under 9 lbs.....	09
No. 1. Buttermilks, under 9 lbs.....	
No. 2. Buttermilks (cut), under 9 lbs.....	
No. 2. Buttermilk Kips.....	1.25
No. 1. Light Veal Kips (cut).....	1.00
No. 2. Light Veal Kips.....	1.50
No. 1. Heavy Veal Kips.....	1.25
No. 2. Heavy Veal Kips (cut).....	1.75
Branded Skins, light and heavy.....	.75 to 50

SOL. SAYLES, HOTEL and STEAMSHIP SUPPLIES

Sixth Avenue and Tenth Street,

Telephone, 18th St. 139.

... NEW YORK.

ARE YOU USING

PRESERVALINE?

THE ONLY TRUE PRESERVATIVE FOR MEATS.



If not, you should. Send for Circular, and favor us with a trial order. It will pay you, we know it. You will find this true. More especially is this so now the warm weather is at hand, and Meat, Poultry, Game, etc., etc., spoil quickly. Treated with a little Preservaline, the meat will not get tainted or slimy, and will retain its bright color and full weight. We want to caution you against any one who says, "his article is as good as Preservaline," another who may tell you "his is just the same as Preservaline," or still another who offers you his "so-called preservative, because it is cheaper."—What better evidence than all this is wanted to prove the great superiority of the

GENUINE PRESERVATIVE

now used for 19 years by the foremost in the trade? We boldly declare there is **no** preservative made the same as Preservaline. None will do the same work; none will go as far, and none is so cheap to use, so satisfactory and reliable at all times.

We are the patentees, the sole owners and only manufacturers of Preservaline, and to protect the trade against the many worthless imitations caution all to see that our name and trademark "Preservaline," with the Boar's head picture, is on every package. Take no other; take no substitutes.

We shall be pleased to furnish samples and fullest information upon application.

THE PRESERVATIVE MANUFACTURING CO.,

183 ILLINOIS ST.,
CHICAGO.

154 NEW MONTGOMERY ST.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

12 CEDAR ST.,
NEW YORK



What
Part
Are
You
Going
To
Get?...

We charge you but \$2.00 to cover actual cost for the outfit, which, if properly distributed, will draw more **NEW TRADE** in one month than five times that amount **LOST** in cutting prices or spent in circular advertising. Remember, it is not necessary to spend another cent until you have demonstrated the success of our system to your satisfaction. Try it and be convinced. Write for particulars and catalogue, etc.

YOU CAN'T GET ALL THE BUSINESS IN TOWN, BUT THE CHOICEST PORTIONS ARE YOURS IF YOU HUSTLE.

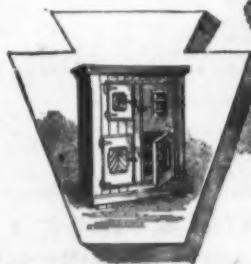
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Let the people know where you are, the kind of goods you keep, the prices, etc.

Put a premium on **CASH** payments and the result will surprise you. We offer one of the best systems known for increasing your business and inducing your customers to pay **CASH** for what they buy.

WILLIAMS, RIDGWAY & COMPANY, 42 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

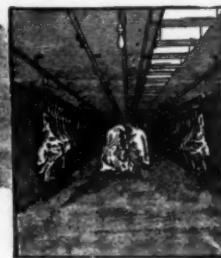
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OFFICE
Philadelphia Bourse



TRADE MARK



PLANS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
FIFTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Philadelphia, Pa.

THE GLUE MARKET.

A Extra, white.....	22c
1 Extra ".....	18c
1 ".....	16c
1 X ".....	14c
1 1/2 Hide, brown.....	13 1/2c
1 1/2 " ".....	13c
1 1/2 " ".....	12c
1 1/2 Bone.....	10c
1 1/2 " ".....	9c
1 1/2 " ".....	8c
2 " ".....	7c

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough butcher's fat.....	1 1/2
Inferior.....	1
Suet.....	2 1/2
Shop bones (per cwt.).....	25

STEARINES.

Lard, city.....	5
Lard, Western.....	4 1/2
Oleo, New York.....	4 1/2
Oleo, West.....	4 1/2 a 4 3/4
White grease.....	3 1/2
Yellow grease.....	3 1/2

LARDS.

Lard, refined, Continent.....	\$4.40
Lard, refined, So. America.....	4.85
Lard, refined, Brazil (40 lb. kegs).....	6.05
Lard, neutral, Western, here.....	4 1/2
Lard, neutral, West.....	4 1/2
Lard, compound, city.....	3 1/2 a 4
Lard, compound, Western.....	4 a 4 1/2
Lard, compound, job lots.....	4 a 4 1/2

SALT.

Eureka.....	2 00 a 2 10
English factory filled.....	1 00 a 1 10
"Brighton" in bbls.....	3 10
Liverpool, ground.....	57 1/2 a 62 1/2
Domestic, ".....	50 a 55
Domestic, fine, in sacks.....	75 a 85
Turks' Island.....	22 a 25
Lamp salt, per ton.....	12 00 a 12 50

GREASES.

Brown.....	2 1/2 a 3 1/2
Yellow.....	2 1/2 a 3 1/2
Straw color.....	
White.....	3 a 3 1/2
House.....	2 1/2 a 3 1/2

CHEMICALS AND SOAP MAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74 per cent. caustic soda, 2 1/2 for 60 per cent.; 77 per cent. caustic soda, 2.25 for 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2.40 lb; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 4c. lb; 58 per cent. pure alkali in casks, 1c. for 48 per cent.; bbls., 1.05 for 48 per cent.; sal soda, 75c. per 100 lb; pearl ash, 5 1/2c. lb; caustic potash, drums, 600 lb, 5 1/2c.; small drums, 6 1/2c.; borax, 6 1/2c. lb; talc, 1 1/2c. lb; Cochiti coconut oil, 5 1/2c. lbs.; Ceylon coconut oil, 5 1/2c.; palm oil, 4 1/2c. lb; yellow olive oil, 55c. gallon; green olive oil, 52c. gallon; green olive oil foots, 4 1/2c. lb; cottonseed oil, 26c. gallon; cottonseed soap stock, 1c. lb; rosin, \$2@2.70 per 280 lb.

ROTTERDAM OLEO REPORT.

The following sales were cabled for the week ending July 3, 1896:

June 27. Morris Extra (300/400 tcs.) sold at 30 florins.
" 29. Harrison (900 tcs.) sold at 31 florins.
" 29. Modoc sold at 30 florins.
" 29. Swift Extra sold at 30 florins
" 30. United sold at 31 florins.
" 30. Harrison sold at 31 florins.
" 30. Swift Extra sold at 30 florins.
" 30. Swift Extra sold at 28 florins.
" 30. Orange King sold at 29 florins.
July 2. Swift Extra sold at 28 florins.

Sales for the week ending June 27, 2,900 tcs. spot, and 1,900 to arrive.

June 27, stock in first hands, 3,800 tcs.

Stock afloat, June 27.—Per stmr. Durango, from Balto. June 13, due June 27, 1,830 tcs.; per stmr. Tampico, from Balto. June 20, due July 2, 535 tcs.; per stmr. Werkendam, from New York June 18, due July 1, 35 tcs.; per stmr. Sparendam, from New York June 20, due July 1, 2,833 tcs.; per stmr. Amsterdam, from New York June 27, due July 8, 3,509 tcs.; per stmr. Venango, from Balto. June 27, due July 10, 1,290 tcs.—Total, 10,132 tcs.

Imports into Great Britain for week ending June 27, 1896: Butter, 56,951 cwt.; margarine, 13,683 cwt. 1896—butter, 61,000 cwt.; margarine, 14,000 cwt.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

LARDS.

Prime Steam.....	4c
Neutral.....	4 1/2
Compound.....	3 1/2

STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines.....	4 1/2
---------------------	-------

OILS.

Lard oil, Extra.....	34
" " No. 1.....	30
" " No. 1.....	28
" " No. 2.....	26
Oleo oil, "Extra".....	5 1/2
Neatsfoot Oil, Pure.....	53

TALLOW.

Packers' Prime.....	3 1/2
No. 2.....	2 1/2
Edible Tallow.....	3 1/2

GREASES.

Brown.....	2 1/2
Yellow.....	2 1/2
White.....	3
Bone.....	2 1/2

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat.....	1
Inferior or black fat.....	1/2
Suet.....	1 1/2
Shop Bones, per 100 lbs.....	20

COTTONSEED OIL.

F. S. Y., in tanks.....	21 1/2
Crude, ".....	19
Butter oil, barrels.....	29

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, 16 to 17 units.....	1.35	Chgo. f. o. b.
Hoof meal, per unit.....	1.30	"
Concent. tankage, 14 to 15 p. c. p. unit.....	1.25	"
Unground tankage, 10 to 11 p. c. per ton.....	14.00	"
Unground tankage, 9 & 20 p. c. per ton.....	13.00	"
Unground tankage, 8 & 20 p. c. per ton.....	11.50	"
Unground tankage, 7 & 30 p. c. per ton.....	10.50	"
Unground tankage, 6 & 35 p. c. per ton.....	10.00	"
Bone meal, per ton.....	21.00	"
Bones, rough, "packers".....	18.00	"
Steamed bone meal per ton.....	17.50	"
Ground tankage, \$1 per ton extra.....		"

FERTILIZER NOTES.

Much inquiry for futures. No spot trade.

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns No. 1.....	\$175 per ton 65-70 lbs. average
Hoofs.....	\$25.00 per ton
Round Shin Bones.....	\$42.00 " "
Flat Shin Bones.....	\$32.00 " "
Thigh Bones.....	\$85 per ton, 90-100 lbs. average

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fork loins.....	4 1/2 a 5
Tenderloins.....	8 a 9
Spare ribs.....	3 1/2
Trimnings.....	2
Boston butts.....	2 1/2
California Butts.....	3 1/2
Hocks.....	2 1/2
Skinned Shoulders.....	3 1/2

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Week ending
Receipts.....	48,947	4,231	169,098	70,337 June 27
Ship 's.....	14,582	84	38,212	3,634 June 27
Receipts.....	45,918	6,728	118,971	65,316 June 29
Ship 's.....	11,558	117	37,873	4,754 June 29
Receipts.....	38,843	4,625	120,126	43,728 June 30
Ship 's.....	12,078	7	39,122	2,960 June 30

Average weight of hogs, week ending June 27, 1896, 251 lbs.; week ending June 29, 1895, 228 lbs.; week ending June 30, 1894, 231 lbs.

EXPERTS.

ANALYSES OF ANY PRODUCT.
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER
ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,
284 Pearl Street, New York.

REJECTIONS.

J. D. W. CLAUSSEN,
Handler of Rejected Meats.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Prompt Returns and
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Best of Reference Given on Application.

27 Market St., CHARLESTON, S. C.

SEE COUPON ON PAGE 27.

FINE BURLAPS FOR COVERING
PRESS CLOTH FOR PRESSING
HAMS AND BACON
TANKAGE, BLOOD, ETC.
BURLAP BAGS and ALL GRADES BURLAPS.
MANUFACTURED AND IMPORTED BY
W. J. JOHNSTON, 182 Jackson St., CHICAGO.

P. DONAHUE & SON,
Highest Prices Paid for
HIDES, FAT AND SKINS,
658 W. 39th St., New York.

HIGHEST PRICES
FOR
Hides, Horsehides,
Calf Skins,
Tallow, &c.
Sheep and Lamb Skins,
Pelts.

JOSEPH HABERMAN
623 to 627 West 40th St.,
NEW YORK CITY.

REFERENCES:

The Bowery Bank of New York,
"The National Provisioner."

HARRY ROBE, ASSOCIATED.

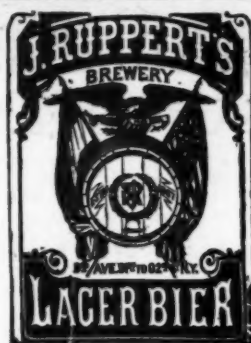
B. C. SHEPARD,

Commission Buyer of

CATTLE,
HOGS AND
SHEEP.

N. Y. Central Stock Yards,
EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.

Office, Room 13,
1100 Bank Exchange Building.



BUTCHERS.

The following Mortgages on Butchers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, June 27th, 1896. They are a reprint of our Advance Sheet, sent out to houses on June 27th, who subscribe to same.

NEW YORK.

Chattel Mortgages.

Dansky, Hyman, 17 Norfolk St.; to B. Smusch.....	\$20
Gallek, Alex., 1985 2d Ave.; to Dannrauf & Wicke.....	112
Hartman, Abraham, 247 East 104th St.; to Schindler & S.....	80
Lynsky, Wm., 2240 5th Ave.; to J. McLean.....	169
Mayer, Caroline E., 301 East 83d St.; to Wm. A. Mayer.....	150
Marmelstein, Wm., 191 Allen St.; to Schindler & S.....	40
Rooben, Morris, 228 Cherry St.; to Schindler & S.....	70
Solomon, Samuel, 72 East 106th St.; to M. Klein.....	90
Stresemann, J. F., Riverside Ave., Kingsbridge; to R. McVicker....	500
Steigerwald, Louis, 264 9th Ave., to H. & L. Simon.....	500
Sauer, John, 314 Bleecker St.; to J. C. Sauer (Renewal).....	1,500
Schuler, Bernhard, 172 8th Ave.; to Eastmans Co., of New York....	900

HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

Pidgeon, A. J., West Hoboken; to A. Stoltz.....	150
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GROCERS.

The following Mortgages on Grocers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, June 27th, 1896. They are a reprint of our Advance Sheet, sent out to houses on June 27th, who subscribe to same.

NEW YORK CITY.

Cushman, Morris, 646 East 6th St.; to Lange Bros.....	36
Cohen, Morris, 240 East 2d St.; to M. Levin ..	110
Meincke, Wm., 77 East 105th St.; to P. Vorrath.....	2,500
Soffin, Kallman, 117 Willett St.; to S. Silverman ..	100

Bills of Sale.

Cohen, David, 45 Hester St.; to Sklewt & Glikman.....	150
Messiana, Francesco, 408 East 11th St.; to M. Alliegro.....	200
Wintjen, Katie, 275 West 4th St.; to P. C. Staib.....	1
Weisman, Becky, 131 Orchard St.; to Ida Weisman.....	225

ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.

Neubert, M. H.; to S. Steinitz....	300
------------------------------------	-----

KINGS COUNTY.

Carl, G., 380-82 Bushwick Ave.; to P. Carl.....	1,500
Von Schlepegrell, H., 117 2d St.; to A. D. Wiese.....	1,650

Bill of Sale.

King, A., 323 Ellery St.; to J. W. Lang.....	250
--	-----

REFINING.

You can obtain complete information on refining **LARD, COTTON OIL, TALLOW and GREASES**, and in making all kinds of **COOKING COMPOUNDS**, by addressing

O. T. JOSLIN & CO.,
215 East 4th St., CINCINNATI, O.
505 West 157th St., NEW YORK CITY.

JACOB LEVY

PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR

Fat, Suet, Calfskins, Hides, Plates & Bones,

73 E. 92d St., New York City.

76 KENT STREET, 16 NO. WEST ST.,
Greenpoint, L. I. Mount Vernon.

Wagon calls to all parts of the city, Brooklyn, Westchester Co., and Yonkers.

HERMAN BRAND,

Dealer in

Fat, Calfskins, Suet and Bones,

413 East 51st St., New York.

Wagons visit all parts of the city.

CHARLES GROLL,

DEALER IN

FAT AND CALFSKINS,

Also Plate, Navel and Prime Beef,

548 W. 40th St. (Bet. 10th & 11th Aves.) NEW YORK

H. SCHEIDEBERG,

(Established 1873)

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

SAUSAGE CASINGS AND DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
English Sheep Casings.

Best Sausage Casings of Every Description.

624 W. 48th St., NEW YORK.

WHAT'S THE MARKET

ON ...

HIDES

SKINS

PELTS

TALLOW

GREASE

SEND for free copy of our paper. Market Reports each week from Chicago and all leading markets.

Pays to keep posted.

....

Hide and Leather,

154 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

A MONEY SAVER.

...

The only Lean, Mild Cured
Family Ham or Shoulder.

HAS SURPLUS FAT REMOVED.
CAN BE PUT UP WITH BONE OR BONELESS.

...

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

Patented Nov. 20th, 1890, by

Conrad Maisel,

334 Fillmore Avenue, BUFFALO, N. Y.

PACKING FROM

A to Z

SEE BLANK ON PAGE 27.

"ECLIPSE"

Silent Meat Cutting Machines

Are conceded by the Trade, both in this country and Europe, to be

THE BEST MACHINES EVER PUT ON THE MARKET.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

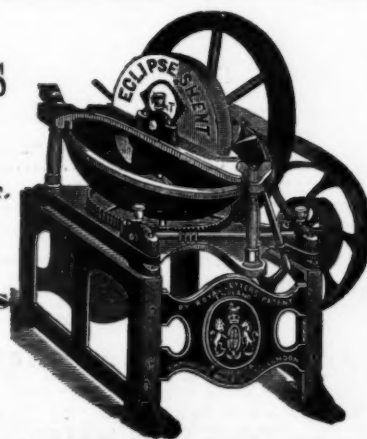
DUNCAN MACKENZIE,
Union Iron Works

HAMILTON AVENUE, TRENTON, N. J.

SOLD ALSO BY

WOLF, SAYER & HELLER, Fulton Street, Chicago.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.



ORGANIZED 1888.

The New York Butchers' Calfskin Association,

OFFICE, 407 E. 47th STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Sell your calfskins to us. We divide all profits to stockholders. No other dealers do this.

Our wagons call at your place for calfskins.

WANTED.--FOR SALE.--BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

NOTICE.

Advertisements in this column to occupy one inch or less are inserted at the minimum rate of one dollar per insertion (one inch of eight lines or less). Fifteen cents per line for every additional line above eight lines. Subscribers sending IN THEIR COUPONS WILL BE ALLOWED one free insertion against the same within the date limit.

FREE TO EMPLOYEES.

In view of the general dullness in the packing and provision trades we will insert until further notice FREE OF CHARGE the want advertisements of employees of packing houses and others connected with the meat and provision trades who may be out of position at present. Those who desire to have answers addressed to our New York office will please enclose postage stamps for replies.

HELP WANTED.

DESK ROOM IN CHICAGO.

Desk room in one of the principal buildings in the central part of the city of Chicago will be given free to party staying in office most of the day. Address "CITY," 617 Manhattan Building, Chicago.

WANTED.

A casing traveling man to handle a side line on commission. Address "SIDE LINE," care THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, New York.

BEEF SALESMAN.

A large Western house desires the services of a first-class beef salesman for New York branch. For further particulars address "F.," care of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, New York.

PROVISION SALESMAN.

A Western packing house desires to engage first-class provision salesman for New York branch. Must be acquainted with the trade in New York and vicinity. Address "F.," care of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284 Pearl street, New York.

BRUSHES for MEAT BLOCKS



G. D. ZIMMERMANN, Propr.
123-131
NORWOOD AVE.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A few copies of "Swine Husbandry" (by Coburn), at 75c. each. This is a good opportunity for any one who desires to possess a book which treats fully on breeding, feeding and cultivation. The price named is a reduced figure. THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER PUB. CO., 284 Pearl street, New York.

FOR SALE.

A handsome quartered oak refrigerator, 9x16, and office, 8x8, to match; four sectional blocks, 30x40 inches; four Italian marble counters, 2 1/2 x 7 feet; thirty feet of looking-glass, thirty feet galvanized iron meat rack, three double-faced balance scales, one metallic National Cash Register, all as good as new; in use only eighteen months; will sell all or any part at low price. Reason for selling, going out of retail business to wholesale. Address at once, BUSH PROVISION CO., Erie, Pa.

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS FOR SALE.

A number of supernumary warehouse trucks, entirely unused, of first-class make, are for sale at wholesale prices. Address N. P. M., Box 27, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284 Pearl street, New York, and 617 Manhattan Building, Chicago.

DO YOU BUY OR SELL?

If you have ANYTHING to sell in the way of packing house products or appliances, or wish to buy such material, communicate with "TRADE," 617 Manhattan Building, Chicago.

RENDERING PLANT TO RENT.

Complete rendering plant to rent, in the vicinity of New York. For further particulars apply to "RENDERER," care THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284 Pearl street, New York.

LIVE STOCK SOLD ON COMMISSION, by

EDWD. HEYMANS, PARIS, France, 19 Rue Seranger.
(Est'd 1872.) Telegr., Heymansius (A B C Code.)

AM BUYING, RENTING, SELLING typewriters of all kinds for business, family and private use. Also selling new sets of books, and all late publications, on payments of about 5 cents per day. Also buying job and odd lots of merchandise of any kind. Advise wants and offerings. H. H. MANSFIELD, 245 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE.

A COMPRESSOR ICE MACHINE

75-Ton Refrigerating and 50-Ton Ice Making Capacity. Address,

ARMOUR & CO.

205 La Salle St., CHICAGO.

FOR SALE.

A butcher shop in Brooklyn, N. Y., elegantly fitted up. Good location. A first-class opportunity for right party. Best reasons for selling. 25x80 feet. Address J. G., care of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284 Pearl street, New York.

POSITIONS WANTED.

KILLING AND CUTTING BOSS.

Position as killing and cutting boss. Seventeen years' practical experience. Been in every position in each department. Best of references. Address "COAL," care THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 617 Manhattan Building, Chicago.

TANKMAN.

First-class tankman (lard and tallow) seeks position. Highest references. D. B., THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 617 Manhattan Building, Chicago.

WANTED.—Position as traveling salesman. Have a thorough knowledge of the business, having been connected with one of the leading firms for several years. Address "SALESMAN," 617 Manhattan Building, Chicago.

EXPERT.

Packing house expert is open for engagement to superintend erection of packing houses and complete equipment thereof—cattle, hogs and sheep. Will also undertake to instruct in any branch of the business. Killing, cutting and curing for domestic or foreign trade, refining lards, manufacture of compounds, deodorizing greases, the manufacture of oleo and neutral lard, canning of all kinds of meats, manufacture of beef and chicken extracts, process of canning corned beef in six days from cutting and guaranteed equal to any on the market. Address, EXPERT, 617 Manhattan Building, Chicago.

POSITION WANTED.

SALESMAN, TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE in soaps and perfumes; extensive acquaintance with grocery, drug and notion trade in New York, New England and Middle States and West; desires position with a well-known manufacturer. Address EXPERIENCE, Box 173, NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284 Pearl street, New York.

LARD REFINER.

Position wanted as lard refiner by man with chemical knowledge of fats, oils, etc. Lard produced uniform in color and density—no separation of oleine. Address "OLEINE," care of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, Manhattan Building, Chicago.

WANTED.—A position as collector with a first-class house, by a thoroughly reliable man who has highest references as to honesty and sobriety. Address R. C., care THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284 Pearl street.

THE SHIPMAN OIL ENGINE.

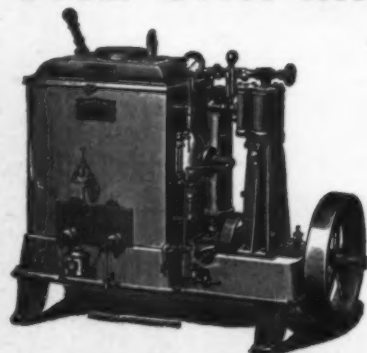
Kerosene Oil Fuel.

1, 2, 4, 6 and 8 Horse Power.

STEAM IN FROM 8 TO 12
MINUTES FROM COLD WATER.

NO SKILLED ENGINEER.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.



SHIPMAN ENGINE COMPANY,

208 Summer Street, BOSTON, MASS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR PACKERS' USE.

THE Pacific Coast Borax Company's

STANDARD BRANDS OF

GRANULATED BORACIC ACID

AND REFINED POWDERED BORAX.

NECESSARY IN EVERY PACKING HOUSE.

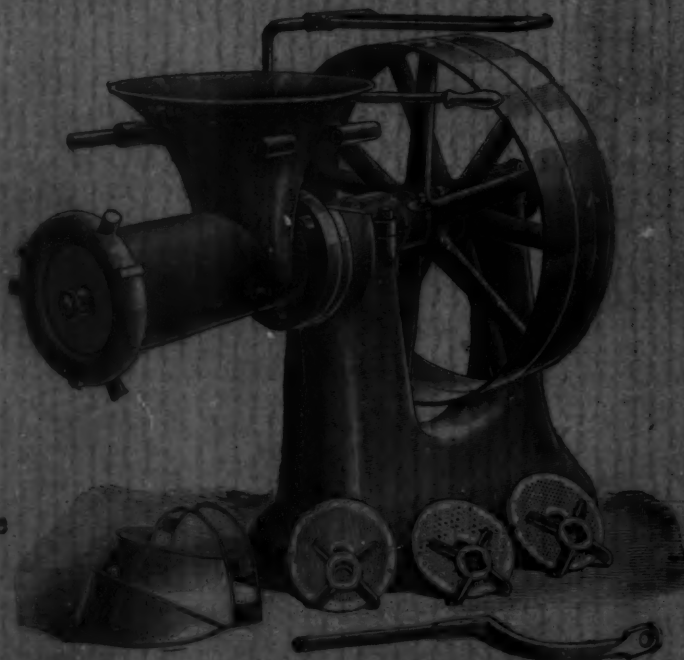
PACIFIC COAST
BORAX COMPANY,

253 Kinzie Street,
CHICAGO.

Enterprise New Power Chopper.

Knives and
Plates Last
Twice as Long
without
Sharpening.

Send for Catalogue
Giving Full
Description.



There Being
No Gears
It Is
Absolutely
Noiseless.

Your Dealer
Can Supply
You.

No. 66, Price, \$225.00.

The ENTERPRISE MANUFACTURING CO. of PA., Philadelphia, Pa.

